

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 224

20 November 1978

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GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD180029Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] UN/New York--At the United Nations in New York on Friday the GDR expressed its expectation "that reason and good will will prevail and that the 33d United Nations General Assembly will make a constructive contribution toward halting the arms race and bringing about steps toward disarmament." In the UN political committee Ambassador Gerhard Herder pointed out that the use "of the latest scientific discoveries for the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction is assuming ever greater proportions." The need to put an effective halt to this process is therefore becoming increasingly clear.

Ambassador Herder went on: "This knowledge was strengthened by the development of neutron weapons, production of which may lead to a new spiral of the arms race and have a negative effect on progress in the realization of the program of action of the tenth special session and of all other efforts for disarmament. For this reason the start of negotiations--based on the draft convention submitted by eight socialist states to the Geneva disarmament committee--on the mutual renunciation of the production and deployment of neutron weapons should not be delayed any longer."

The GDR would be glad if the demands for a ban on neutron weapons made in the course of the General Assembly deliberations were embodied in the corresponding recommendations of the world forum to the Geneva disarmament committee. As a member of this committee the GDR would "continue to work actively for an effective ban on neutron weapons."

Ambassador Herder went on: "The dangers resulting from the development of neutron weapons should give rise to increased efforts to agree on a comprehensive ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction." It is well known that some NATO states are persistently rejecting the preparation and conclusion of a corresponding comprehensive agreement. "They are in favor of merely keeping an eye on the development of new types and systems and not of beginning negotiations on the conclusion of individual agreements on a ban on specific new types of weapons until their development takes concrete shape. The facts show, however, that such an approach does not lead to a halt in the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. It is necessary to agree from the beginning on a ban on their development, as the socialist countries have repeatedly requested."

The GDR expects that as a result of the debate in the first committee on this question, a call will be sent to the disarmament committee "to begin without delay on formulating a comprehensive agreement on a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction."

The speaker said that the GDR also attributes great importance to the Soviet proposal on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in states where there are none at present. "The GDR welcomes the readiness of the USSR to undertake a corresponding obligation and to come to an agreement with other nuclear powers. It expects all other nuclear powers to follow this example and wants the 33d United Nations General Assembly to adopt a resolution in which all states which possess nuclear weapons will be called upon to not station nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none at present. At the same time the nonnuclear states should be called upon to refrain from any step which could lead to the stationing of these weapons on their territory."

Ambassador Herder also denounced the fact that "one nuclear power which, as is known, is a permanent member of the Security Council," has, from the UN rostrum, opposed all concrete proposals toward disarmament and has actually called for an intensification of the arms race.

GDR WEEKLY SEES NATO JUGGLING WITH FIGURES IN VIENNA TALKS

AU171250Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 46/1978 p 5 AU

[Text] The methods used by politicians and the mass media of Western states in their attempt to justify their systematic policy of obstruction against measures for arms limitation and disarmament are revealed in the following compilation which has been excerpted from the pamphlet Pulverfass Suedbayern [Poweder Keg Southern Bavaria], published by the Southern Bavarian DKP bezirk organization--HORIZONT.

--Troops: Armed forces and arms of France are usually omitted in [East-West] comparisons, although France is still a NATO member. In addition, it often happens that the authorized strength of the Warsaw Pact organization is compared with the actual strength ("peacetime actual strength") of NATO. Lately there have also been indications that the West might possibly include reservists who are only in service temporarily in its count of Warsaw Pact forces. Moreover, the military administrative personnel serving the Warsaw Pact forces--NATO uses mostly civilians for administrative work--are included in the military personnel ceilings.

--Divisions: NATO divisions are for the most part depicted as being equal to Warsaw Pact divisions, which results in a ratio of 58:27 to favor of the Warsaw Pact. As two scientists of the Royal Institute ironically commented: "It took the secret services 15 years to find out that the NATO divisions are nearly twice as large as those of the Warsaw Pact."

--Tanks: Here, too, there are difficulties in arithmetic. Springer's WELT has reported four different tank totals for the Warsaw Pact within 1 year. They ranged from 15,000 (12 December 1975) to 26,500 (6 December 1976). It even seems difficult to add NATO's own tanks. Discrepancy: 2,000.

On the Warsaw Pact's side mothballed tanks are frequently included, while NATO's are not. The "Hessische Stiftung Fuer Friedens-Konfliktforschung" [Hessian Foundation for Peace and Conflict Research] has pointed out that in the FRG alone 5,000 tanks are mothballed.

--Aircraft: A similar juggling with figures. The London ISS Institute (Institute for Strategic Studies--HORIZONT) underscores that on the Warsaw Pact side interceptors for air defense are predominant, while on NATO's side offensive aircraft predominate (The Military Balance 1968-1969, p 53)

--Navy: Lately, the Red fleet has been "threatening NATO's flanks" because every once in a while Soviet ships, too, enter the Mediterranean Sea where the U.S. 6th Fleet has operated for decades as if they were in American waters. Such horror reports are too much even for the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE military expert: "Militarily, the Red fleet is an instrument to ward off the American forward strategy on the sea. The Soviet fleet is conceived as a weapon for strategic defense."

Anton-Andreas Guha in FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU draws the following conclusion: "With the existing figures, even the most skillful juggler will not be able to prove any appreciable Warsaw Pact superiority over NATO, let alone a superiority in the asserted 3:1 ratio."

ATA WRITES ON 'ELECTION COMEDY' IN U.S.

ID191304Y Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 19 Nov, ATA--One of the most common acts of the known election comedy: The "elections" to the House of Representatives and the US Senate, was played in the USA recently. The bourgeois propaganda machine made haste to avail itself of the opportunity to give a new luster to the "U.S. democracy" to disorient the labouring illusions of the true character of state power in that country. But, the propaganda luster cannot conceal the savage domination of capital in imperialist America.

"Those elected" to the U.S. Congress are representatives and obedient servants of the U.S. monopoly capital. More than 250 congressmen are businessmen, bankers and big landowners, dozens of them are millionaires. "U.S. democracy" is built in such a way that it preserves the domination of the minority over the majority, that it does not allow the rank and file working people to take their place in the organ "elected" by them. In fact these elections are a contention between the most powerful monopoly groups to have their men in the state power, those who would issue the "laws" to the interest of the monopoly capital, which would "sanction" the oppression and exploitation of the bourgeoisie on the working people. This contention requires such expenditure that reach millions of dollars and which can be afforded only by the capitalists.

According to data of US press, a record sum of about 200 million dollars was spent during the latest election campaign. It is these millions which cover the deafening campaign on democracy and the election ceremonies filled with stale promises [words indistinct] these millions that the votes of the electors and the legislators who prepare the favourable conditions for the "victory" of the candidate are bought. The U.S. bourgeois press admits that "nothing is more vital for a political campaign than the money to pay the expenses for it."

"The elections" in the capitalist and revisionist countries bring nothing good to the working people, they do not change the system which feeds unemployment, emigration and inflation, therefore the broad working masses are becoming more and more apathetic towards this deceitful game of the bourgeoisie. That is the reason why in the election campaigns in the U.S., abstentions account for 40-60 percent of the electors. Concerning this non-participation in the elections, the review U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is forced to accept that the electors "think that things will go from bad to worse despite the fact who is elected."

The abstention of elections in the election farces is great also in the other capitalist and revisionist countries, thus in Japan 25 to 35 percent of the electors do not take part in voting, in Great Britain 20-30 percent etc., whereas in the local elections abstentions register an average of 50 percent and sometimes 70 percent. It is becoming ever more clear to the broad working masses that the parliamentary game in these countries as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said "is a mere masquerade, it is a means of serving the power of the bourgeoisie to give the false impression that there is "democracy," and to present this false democracy as real. The high organs of state power and of the capitalist and revisionist administration are in the hands of the 'delegate' of power which is not sanctioned by law, which has formally nothing to do with the government, but which governs, in fact."

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE DELEGATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

AU172010Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] TANJUG reports that a delegation of the PRC State Planning Commission headed by Ku-min, vice president of the commission, arrived in Yugoslavia to study the Yugoslav planning system. It is also reported that a delegation of the Chinese trade union federation led by Chen-yu, vice president of this federation, is currently in Yugoslavia to attend the congress of Yugoslav trade unions.

Following Hua Kuo-feng's directions after his return from Yugoslavia, in which he said that it is necessary for China to learn from the Yugoslav experience, Peking's emissaries to Yugoslavia have been numerous. During this month alone three such delegations have gone to Yugoslavia. Before the delegations currently visiting that country, another delegation, this time a party delegation, visited Yugoslavia to learn about Yugoslav self-management.

Evidently, in their slide toward capitalism, the Chinese revisionists are particularly favoring the Yugoslav road, which is, both in practice and in theory, an open negation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of the construction of socialism. The exchange of these political and economic delegations clearly shows that the Chinese leadership is also ideologically in full conformity with Yugoslav revisionism.

TIRANA SCORES VISIT OF CHINESE DELEGATION TO BRITAIN

AU191612Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation led by Wang Chen, vice chairman of the Chinese State Council, has paid a two-week visit to Britain. It conferred with the British prime minister James Callaghan and with several ministers, including the ministers of industry, defense, treasury, foreign affairs, and others. The news agencies also stress that the royal family hosted a dinner for the delegation and that it attended a friendly reception with hundreds of British businessmen and industrialists who had recently visited China.

The visit of Wang Chen and the team led by him to Britain took place within the framework of China's efforts to associate itself with world capitalism in all political, economic and military fields. To achieve its designed goal to become a superpower, China has chosen the United States of America and other imperialist and capitalist powers as its partners.

Wang Chen stated: I have not come here simply to see your country, but also to hold talks on the introduction of your advanced technology and the modern equipment of various sectors of your industry to China.

The British friends assured Peking's emissary that they would meet China's requests. Lord (?Nelson), chairman of the British-Chinese trade commission, state: We have all types of equipment and the advanced experience and technology that you are seeking in order to achieve your objectives. Thus he offered technological assistance and organizational experience to the Chinese revisionists to develop capitalism in their country.

The news agencies also report concrete agreements reached between China and Britain in the economic and military fields. Thus, for example, it is reported that China will soon buy 100 Harrier military planes.

Wang Chen's meetings with the leaders of British imperialism once again (?confirmed) China's political ties with Britain and also the satisfaction of the British bourgeoisie with China's course toward capitalism.

We are pleased, the British prime minister told Peking's envoy, to see China take its place in the world. We wish success, he said, to the new course which China has chosen for its future.

For their part, the representatives of the Chinese revisionists had lots of praise for the British imperialists, the oppressors of the country's working class and the people of Northern Ireland who are fighting for national liberation.

MILITARY MANEUVERS OF NATO, WARSAW PACT CONDEMNED

AU192040Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 78 AU

[Text] NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the two aggressive blocs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, are the main fulcrum and direct executors of the aggressive, expansionist and neocolonialist policy of imperialism throughout the world. They are constantly increasing their military arsenals, which constitute the basis of the imperialist policy of the United States and the Soviet Union, who threaten the peace and freedom of the peoples of the world by brandishing their weapons.

Time after time, under most varied code names, they stage maneuvers designed to test the strike capability of the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces and, at the same time, to threaten the peoples and their freedom by deploying various armaments in the territories of the vassal countries. The military alliances of NATO and the Warsaw Pact reinforce their armies by an ever increasing number of land, air, naval and reserve forces.

Reality and the general facts show that the development and deployment of the most complex and destructive weaponry systems, starting with the U.S. imperialists' cruise missiles down to the Backfire bombers of Soviet social imperialism. At present the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pacts are, together, spending over \$320 billion; that is, about 80 percent of the total figure now spent in the world for military purposes. At the last NATO and Warsaw Pact conferences the two superpowers drew up new plans to further increase not only their own military spending, but that of their allies.

Another aspect of the aggressive and warmongering policy of the two superpowers is the modernization of their special arsenals. Thus the MX missile will replace and even surpass the effectiveness of the Minuteman and Titan missiles. The Poseidon and Polaris missiles, which are used by submarines, will be replaced by Trident missiles used by other submarines. Unsparing clamor is also going on about the deployment of a large number of forces and armaments in various parts of the world.

All these preparations and the plans of the two superpowers to enslave the peoples of the world are being opposed by the world proletariat which has risen in a resolute struggle to expose the warmongering policy of the two aggressive military blocs and their war preparations.

ENVER HOXHA LETTER GREETES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

LD191238Y Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 18 Nov, ATA--Responding to a letter the members of the "Enver Hoxha" higher type agricultural cooperative of Perondia, Berat District, sent to Comrade Enver Hoxha on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of their cooperative, he sent a letter to them greeting for the successes [as received] their cooperative has achieved over the last three decades.

The good results of this year in the yields of wheat and other agricultural crops, as well as the important economic-social achievements you have achieved in your life and the pledges you have taken for 1979, as you informed me through your letter of November 6, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, over rejoiced me.

After three decades of collective work, you, with the communists in the lead, transformed your cooperative into a powerful agricultural economic unit of the extended socialist production. Your achievements in all the fields prove in the best way the correctness of the line of the party with regard to the collectivisation of agriculture, the indisputable superiority of the cooperativist order and its further development after the setting up of the higher type agricultural cooperatives. They as Lenin and Stalin teach us, show that the cooperativist order is the only road leading the peasantry to a happy and joyful life, built through work, sweat, honesty and sincere love for one another.

After mentioning the great transformations which have been made in the socialist countryside in Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha gives a number of valuable advice and instructions for all the working people of agriculture, for the increase of the agricultural and livestock products.

MORE ON FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND

LD161158Y Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 16 Nov, ATA--On November 15, the prime minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, met and had a friendly talk with the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Nedin Hoxha. Present were also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania in Finland Bashkim Dino and the ambassador of Finland in Albania, Matti Hakanen.

On the same day, Nedin Hoxha was received by the minister of finance of Finland, who is charged also with the duty of the minister of foreign trade, Esko Rekola, as well as by the state secretary of the Foreign Ministry and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Anvo Ryttonen. They exchanged opinions on the trade development between the two countries. Present was also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania, Bashkim Dino.

After the meeting, the minister of finance charged with the duty of the minister of foreign trade gave a dinner in honour of the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania. Present at the dinner were officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade. Present were also the chairman of the Finland-Albania Friendship Association, Oli Koskinen, etc. Present at the dinner were also the Ambassador of the PSR of Albania to Finland Bashkim Dino and the Finnish ambassador to Albania, Matti Hakanen.

Returns Home

AU182039Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha left Finland for home. The Albanian delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister of Finance Esko Rekola, who is also charged with the duties of minister of foreign trade; Matti Hakanen, Finnish ambassador in our country, and other officials of the Foreign and Foreign Trade Ministries of the Republic of Finland. Bashkim Dino, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Finland, was also present.

The Albanian government trade delegation returned home today. The delegation was welcomed by Minister of Light and Food Industry Kristaq Dollaku, Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega, and others.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS DISCUSS 1979 DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

AU171945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The National Assembly permanent commissions have begun discussing the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the country for 1979 and 1980, and the draft budget for 1979. These draft documents will be submitted to the Ninth National Assembly session for approval, which will open on 29 November. Prior to this, extensive discussions on all parts of the draft documents will take place in the commissions.

Today, a session of the commission on the socioeconomic development of the country was held with the participation of other commissions, which was chaired by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report on the fulfillment of the 1978 plan and on the preparatory work for the 1979-1980 plan--the last 2 years of the 5-year plan. After touching on a number of unfavorable factors which made the fulfillment of the approved planning indexes for 1978 more difficult, he emphasized that great additional efforts are necessary to insure the complete commissioning of the production capacities that are vital to the national economy, to fulfill the program for putting the scientific-technical achievements into practice, and to continue reducing the expenditures for raw and processed materials and power supply in industry and agriculture. The 1979-1980 draft plan has been drawn up following long preparatory work in conjunction with the requirements set by the national party conference decisions. The data on the fulfillment of the 1978 plan and the preparatory work for 1979-1980 show that the ministries, the people's councils' executive committees and the other departments must devote special attention to establishing an exemplary organization of labor and to reducing the expenditures for processed and raw materials and manpower so that the production capacities can be more completely used, the planning discipline be strengthened and the possibilities stemming from the extended rights of the economic organizations be fully utilized.

In contrast to the draft plan which is being prepared for the next 2 years, the draft budget is being prepared only for 1979. Minister of Finance Belcho Belchev discussed the preparatory work connected with the draft budget.

A working group of National Assembly deputies from all the permanent commissions, and specialists from the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance was formed to discuss the proposals for corrections and amendments to the draft plan and the draft budget before they are submitted to the National Assembly session.

TU Central Council Discusses Plan

AU182034Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] "A session of the Bureau of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions devoted to the Bulgarian trade unions' tasks in the socioeconomic development of the country during 1979-1980 was held today. The session was chaired by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council. The chairmen of the central committees and okrug trade union councils, chiefs of departments and chiefs of administrations attached to the Central Council were also present."

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1979-1980, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, spoke on the 1979 draft budget.

ETA COMMENTS ON NATO SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS' VISIT TO TURKEY

AU182000Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

["NATO Ace's Mission"--ETA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 18 Nov, BTA--Mr Stefan Solakov, the BTA correspondent, comments: The NATO secretary-general, Mr Joseph Luns, was in Ankara for talks with representatives of the Turkish Government and the supreme military command. Why did Mr Luns come to the Turkish capital? This question has been asked very often these days both in the local press and in some political circles which closely watch relations between Turkey and NATO.

Some political observers are of the opinion that Mr Luns arrived in Ankara so as to promise Turkey considerable economic assistance within the NATO framework provided the Ankara government gives up the creation of further difficulties on the issue of the return of Greece to the military organization of the treaty organization. It is known that if Turkey imposed its veto on the voting of this issue in NATO, then the return of Greece could be frustrated and the NATO plans for the stabilization of its South-Eastern wing, jeopardized.

Some more farseeing analysts, however, see in Mr Luns' visit far more specific objectives. His meeting yesterday with the secretary general of CENTO, Mr (Kamu An Gurun), is interpreted here as a well-considered initiative of the NATO leadership for offering help to the regional CENTO bloc which is on the verge of its actual disintegration. It is perfectly obvious that the ruling NATO circles are seriously alarmed by the latest political events in the Near East which threaten the military and economic interests of the Western countries in that area of the world. The disturbances in Iran, the new political course of Afghanistan, [words indistinct] reluctance to be members of CENTO--some aspects of the foreign policy [words indistinct] by Turkey directed to closer cooperation with the socialist countries--all this was quite sufficient to make Mr Joseph Luns set out in this cold autumn on a journey to Ankara.

Far from accidental was Mr Luns' statement in which he emphasized that after the last developments in Africa, in the Middle and Near East, Turkey's importance for NATO had risen considerably. With these words he tried to suggest to his Turkish interlocutors that the NATO leadership will continue to feel the previous trust in Ankara and to regard it as the most stable outpost in the area of the Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula.

The question now remains open to what an extent the Turkish Government will have faith in this slightly late "declaration of love" by the Western allies, because the objective is quite transparent: To divert Turkey from the realist foreign political course followed of late by the Ecevit government and to persuade it again that it is called upon to defend the interests of the Western concerns in a most sensitive geographic area. This would mean a return to the previous full military-political and economic dependence on the West--an alternative which at least for the time being would find it difficult to win the approval of the ruling circles in Turkey.

NARODNA ARMIYA SCORES LATEST TENG HSIAO-PING ASIAN TOUR

AU181542Y Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

["Peking Encroachments in South-East Asia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Nov, BTA--According to the NARODNA ARMIYA newspaper the ten-day tour of the first vice-president of the State Council of China, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore was part of the efforts of the Chinese leaders to win anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese friends in Southeast Asia.

Recalling the considerable threats to Socialist Vietnam in the speeches of Teng Hsiao-ping and his unseemly attacks on the Soviet Union which has been declared by Peking to be threatening world peace, the paper writes: "Behind the dark picture of the striving for hegemony, ascribed to other countries, Peking is trying to conceal its own encroachments in the area of Southeast Asia."

NARODNA ARMIYA also points out that the praises for ASEAN, for the countries which are members of the association and were visited by Teng Hsiao-ping, are also a maneuver with an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese orientation.

DAILIES SCORE U.S.-KOREAN 'JOINT COMMAND'

AU181536Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

["Dangerous Actions"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Nov, BTA--The double-faced course of Washington on the Korean issue is the subject today of commentaries in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME and TRUD newspapers. They examine the decision to set up a "joint military command" of the U.S. and South-Korean troops as a fresh proof of the true objectives of the USA on the Korean Peninsula. These objectives, as Mr Petur Boshukov points out in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO, are through bilateral agreements with the Seoul regime to retain the status quo and keep up tension in that area of the world.

"The withdrawal of troops advertised by the USA and the establishment of a 'joint military command' are only a variety of the policy 'from a position of strength' which the U.S. administration is pursuing on the Korean Peninsula," the news analyst emphasizes. In his view this policy is the main obstacle to the taking of practical measures for ending the military confrontation on the peninsula.

In ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME Mr Georgi Ivanov points out that the U.S.-South Korean joint military command is also aimed at hampering the development of the revolutionary process in Asia. Among other things he dwells also on the position of Peking which supports the American military presence on the continent. As the commentary reads, "by its actions the Maoist leadership makes the realization of the adventuresome plans of imperialism in Southeast Asia possible."

The author sets forth the stand of Bulgaria which has always insisted and continues to insist on a strict implementation of the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

According to the TRUD paper, the new form of coordination between the military strategy command of the USA and South Korea makes peace on the Korean Peninsula still more vulnerable.

All the three papers note the alarm of world public opinion caused by the U.S.-South Korean machinations which threaten peace throughout the world.

MORE ON SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER'S VISIT

Visits Stara Zagora

AU171645Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Anatoliy Kostousov, Soviet minister of machine tool and tool building industry, arrived in Stara Zagora today, accompanied by his Bulgarian colleague Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and by okrug leaders.

Comrade Kostousov acquainted himself with the achievements of the Stara Zagora collectives in the production of robots [roboti], metalcutting machines and hydraulic [word indistinct]. Certain issues of further expanding the fraternal cooperation in this sphere between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were also discussed.

Visits Pleven Okrug

AU182032Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Anatoliy Ivanovich Kostousov, minister of machine tool and tool building industry, arrived in Pleven today. At a friendly meeting with the okrug party committee members, Petur Todorov, secretary of the committee, acquainted the guests with the socioeconomic development of Pleven Okrug and with the successes achieved by the worker collectives in industry.

The members of the delegation visited the Nikola Vaptsarov scientific-production complex where they studied a new casting method--casting with counterpressure.

The guests later visited the Pleven panorama and some other historic sites.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS MEMBERS VISIT SLIVEN

AU182030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, the diplomatic corps accredited to Sofia, led by Habib Jafari, dean of the diplomatic corps and Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, paid a 2-day visit to Sliven. Accompanied by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee, and Georgi Denchev, chairman of the okrug people's council, the diplomats visited the Georgi Dimitrov wool-textile combine. Comrade Petur Mladenov was also present at the visit to the combine.

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA VISITS CROATIA

AU151518Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov, BTA--Bulgaria's ambassador to Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Rayko Nikolov, who is visiting Croatia, was received by the president of the Assembly Mr Jure Bilic and by the Croatian Presidium member Jaksa Petric. The talks dealt with the state and development prospects of relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

GANEV MEETS ITALIAN CP LEADER PAJETTA IN ROME

AU182046Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 18 Nov, BTA--Mr Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership and secretary of the CC of the Italian Communist Party, met and had a conversation with the delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Gancho Ganev, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management with the CC of the BCP, which is here at the invitation of the CC of the ICP.

Views and information of mutual interest were exchanged during the conversation which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, with the participation of senior members of the foreign departments of the two central committees.

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C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

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HUSAK GREETES SOCIALIST STUDENTS MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD172322Y Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 Nov, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, appreciated highly the active participation of students of the socialist countries in the assertion of ideas of peaceful co-existence, in his message of greetings to the second meeting of students from the socialist countries, opened here today.

This participation is important in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

Gustav Husak recalled in his message that the November 17, 1939 events in Czechoslovakia aroused world-wide solidarity of progressive forces for which November 17 became a symbol of the struggle of students and youth against fascism and war, for peace and friendship.

"I sincerely appreciate that students, together with other young people, have an ever more outstanding share in the implementation of the exacting tasks of socialist and communist construction. The socialist society gives young people broad opportunities of education and full assertion. However, it also requires the new intelligentsia to be even better prepared for the future tasks, to have every possible specialized and political training, and according to their ability to contribute to the work of the generations before them and to the strengthening of the revolutionary achievements in their countries," the message said.

HUSAK RECEIVES LEBANESE, SFRY ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS

LD172037Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Jean Ghubikian, ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon, who presented his credentials. During their conversation they pointed to the existing good relations between the two countries and the usefulness of intensifying them comprehensively in the future. They stated that the present situation in Lebanon must be resolved by peaceful means on a democratic basis, while respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Miodrag Vishovic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, also presented his credentials to the president of the republic today. During the audience mention was made of the traditional friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav people. The endeavor of the nations of both countries aimed at building a socialist society is also contributing to deepening these relations. The further strengthening of mutually advantageous contacts is to the benefit of the people of the two countries, and in the interests of securing world peace.

JOSEF SIMON COMMENTS ON TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD172154Y Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia highly appreciates assistance from the Soviet Union thanks to which the first unit of the nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia, is being put into operation, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon told CETEKA here today.

Simon granted an interview to CETEKA before departure from Moscow where he led a Czechoslovak Government delegation to talks on Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the field of nuclear power engineering.

The two delegations discussed questions related to the construction of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia under the 1970 and 1976 intergovernmental agreements. The Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives also dealt with cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants on the basis of intergovernmental agreements of 1974 and 1976, and mainly of supplies of the equipment until 1980.

During its stay in the USSR since November 13, the Czechoslovak delegation visited the nuclear power plant at Novovoronezhki, the Podolsk plant making equipment for nuclear power plants and its designing institute.

HOFFMANN REPORTS ON TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN TU LEADERS

LD1702044Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 16 Nov, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak trade union delegation appreciates the exchange of views it had with Anton Benya, a chairman of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OEGB) and other Austrian trade union leaders, head of the delegation Karel Hoffmann told CETEKA before leaving home last night.

The chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Presidium member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia said that the delegation discussed in Austria the possibilities of promoting specific ways of cooperation between the trade union federations.

They came to the conclusion that the trade unions of both countries can help promote friendly neighboring relations between the two countries and in harmony with the conclusions of the Helsinki conference help the process of the relaxation of international tension. Therefore we will be glad to welcome in our country next year a delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, headed by Anton Benya, Karel Hoffmann said and expressed the belief that they will be able to continue cooperation on the foundations laid down during the visit to Austria.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD171122Y Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Nov, CETEKA--Further extension of Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation in culture, education, science, health service and sport is provided for in a protocol on exchanges between the two countries for 1978-80. The document was signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta and Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture Panchananda Sabanayagam.

The document, based on the 1959 long-term cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and India, provides for intensified cooperation between the two countries' academies of sciences and scientific institutes, broader exchange of university professors and specialists in agricultural sciences, metallurgy, inorganic chemistry, industrial microbiology, linguistics, indology, philosophy and other social sciences. Specific lines for cooperation stem from the document for several universities in the two countries.

In the sphere of education and science, the three-year protocol centres on mutual granting of scholarships, pooling of experiences in vocational schooling, exchange of text-books, joint work on dictionaries and comparative language studies.

Over the next three years Czechoslovakia and India will continue holding exhibitions, visits by dance ensembles, expand the exchange of writers, theatre and art specialists and artists. The protocol also specifies tasks in the sphere of libraries.

Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation will develop in film, radio and television, in journalists' visits, in health service and sports.

After signing the document the officials of both countries voiced the conviction that its consistent implementation will further expand the traditional successful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India in education, science, culture and other spheres, including economy and policy, which is an example of mutually advantageous relations between countries having different social systems, helping to promote international cooperation, understanding, peace and security in the world.

GEOPHYSICIST GIVES DETAILS OF MAGION MISSION

LD171424Y Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 Nov, CETEKA--The main aim of the experiment involving the first Czechoslovak satellite 'Magion' is to study the space and time structure of the low-frequency electromagnetic fields of the ionosphere and the magnetic sphere of the earth, Pavel Triska of the geophysical institute has told journalists.

Take notice of the words "space and time structure", he said and explained: The target is not only to determine the complicated processes in space around the earth and their influence on the planet, but also how and when they happen, i.e., the dynamics of these processes. A single satellite is thus insufficient--what is required is synchronous measuring by at least two bodies in different points of outer space.

This task dictated the manner of the experiment. 'Magion' separated from the 'Interkosmos 18' satellite and started following it, the distance between them increasing by some 25 centimeters every second. The scientific apparatuses carried by the two satellites differ in size, but are gauged according to a unified method. The data they transmit arrives at the ground station simultaneously.

The 'Interkosmos 18' and 'Magion' apparatuses thus register a certain phenomenon with a certain lapse of time, i.e., they make it possible to study the development of the phenomenon in time and space.

These data are transmitted from four orbits a day. As soon as the satellites enter the zone of ground centre visibility, command is given for the transmitters to switch on and experts start receiving scientific information from two points in outer space. This will be possible for 10 to 20 days, as long as the distance between 'Interkosmos 18' and 'Magion' is less than some 1,000 kilometers.

Pavel Triska added that the name 'Magion' expresses the essence of the experiment, it was compiled on parts of two words--magnetosphere and ionosphere.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. SENATORS' MOSCOW VISIT, SALT

LD182203Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text The next round of talks between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers on problems of strategic offensive arms limitation opens in Geneva tomorrow. The official visit to the Soviet Union of a U.S. Senate delegation ended today. Bohumil Morak comments on the link between these two events:

The group of U.S. senators led by Abraham Ribicoff was, in the words of one member of the U.S. delegation, given an unprecedented welcome in the Soviet capital. Its program was very full. The greater part was taken up with talks and exchanges of views with Soviet parliamentarians, a reception by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and finally yesterday a reception by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Such meetings between representatives of top legislative bodies are very useful, and in the case of the Soviet Union and the United States doubly so. This is all the more true since lately mutual relations have not been developing smoothly. Trade and economic contacts have been restricted, and attempts by U.S. reactionary forces to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union have been stepped up. That is to say, representatives of the military-industrial complex and certain politicians have not yet cast off the habits of cold war times--a striving to act from a position of strength and to use means which have nothing in common with diplomatic dialog.

As Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of Nationalities, stressed in talks with the U.S. senators, the stand of the Soviet Union in this respect is invariable. The Soviet Union conducts a consistent policy of peace and does not strive for military superiority, but at the same time it cannot tolerate the superiority of another side. This is why so much attention is paid in the Soviet Union to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. This is why it is important that the legislative bodies of both countries, the Soviet Union and the United States, should make every effort for the conclusion of a SALT agreement and for its ratification. And it is precisely here that the U.S. side has much to catch up on. The SALT negotiations have greatly slowed down and are overdue since the first agreement expired a year ago. In the Moscow talks Senator Ribicoff stated, among other things, that he personally would welcome the speediest possible signing of this agreement.

U.S. President Carter also expressed himself to this effect at a press conference in the White House for accredited journalists. According to Carter, the United States is determined to improve relations with the Soviet Union. In the SALT talks, as President Carter put it, both sides have overcome part of their differences. The fact that such words are heard in Washington inspires hope, but of course it is not words that count in politics but deeds. Only they can curb the arms race, which swallows up daily not only ever increasing sums of money but also more human effort. The arms race has become an obstacle both for mutual relations and for international politics as a whole.

Of late, some progress has been achieved in the SALT talks. However, any progress needs to be substantiated. Therefore, the signing of a second SALT agreement would be more than desirable. It would mean strengthening peace and international security. And the conclusion of the agreement would also, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed at yesterday's meeting with the U.S. senators in the Moscow Kremlin, improve the overall atmosphere of Soviet-American relations.

The world cannot and does not want to proceed with the deterrent strategy or the so-called balance of fear. On the contrary, it is interested in averting a new war and curbing the arms race.

That is why so much attention centers on the next round of talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance, which is to open in Geneva tomorrow. It is difficult to forecast whether this round will at last create all preconditions for the conclusion of the second stage of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms. It is difficult, because the U.S. attitude to these vitally important questions is all too often marked by discrepancy between words and deeds.

During the talks in the Moscow Kremlin, Senator Ribicoff stated, among other things, that to hold divergent opinions, to fail to agree and to make war is much simpler than to understand each other and to live in peace side by side. However, at times it would seem that the U.S. side is choosing precisely this simpler way. However, it is not possible to choose it forever. The world public condemns the orientation toward the production and deployment of new types of mass annihilation weapons. And to disregard this opinion means to ignore the political reality of the present day.

PELIKAN VIEWS KOR-CHARTER 77 CONTACTS, ENSUING REPRESSION

LD160941Y Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 12 Nov 78 p 63 LD

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Dissidents of the East, Unite"]

[Text] Rome--A new element has appeared in the history of East European dissidence. For the first time, fundamental collaboration has been reached between the two most mature and prestigious movements: Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 and the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR). The first meeting between the two groups' representatives was held last August in the Tatra mountains on the border between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The result of that initial "contact" was a joint declaration by the KOR and Charter 77 condemning the 1968 military intervention.

The two movements' representatives held a second meeting 1 month later which produced very concrete and even sensational results. They decided to form permanent working groups (which are to deal with information and mutual aid) and to organize a seminar to study the aims and forms of Eastern bloc civil rights movements. All these movements will, of course, be invited to send representatives to the seminar.

Furthermore, during that meeting a letter expressing solidarity and encouragement was sent to civil rights defenders in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia, the Ukraine and the Russian part of the Soviet Union. The letter was signed by among others, Kiri Hajek, Frantisek Driegel, Vaclav Hajek, Jaroslav Sabata, Marta Kubisova and Petr Uhl from the Czechoslovak side, and Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and Jan Litynski from the Polish side.

These initiatives immediately sparked off a harsh reaction. The Czechoslovak police have started a vast wave of repression including interrogation, searches and convictions. The Prague regime has even told Polish Communist Party Secretary Gierek that it considers his liberal and permissive attitude toward internal opposition in this country to be very dangerous; and to add weight to their intervention the Czechoslovaks have even asked Moscow to exert pressure on this subject.

Thanks to their joint action, the Polish and Czechoslovak police managed to find out the date and venue of the third meeting between the two movements' representatives. Hence all participants at the 1 October meeting in southern Bohemia were arrested. Although the Poles arrested, namely Michnik, Litynski and Niamenski, were released by the Polish police after interrogation, the Czechoslovaks were brutally treated and Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata was first savagely attacked and then transferred to Hradec Kralove prison. Sabata was one of the Prague Spring protagonists, is an old communist militant and was elected to the Communist Party Central Committee in 1968.

The regime's attempts to "criminalize" the political opponents by accusing them of planning terrorist acts is even more disturbing. There is a long article in the Prague armed and security forces magazine SINGAL which describes attempts by some prisoners to form a clandestine organization called "Mstitele" (avengers) with the aim of kidnapping government leaders, planning attacks, crimes and skyjacking, and the article also connects it with the CIA, the Trotskyists and regards it as influenced by the Italian Red Brigades.

CHARTER 77 LETTER TO WEST EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS REPORTED

AU171530Y Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 17 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna--More than 50 signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto have sent a letter to West European socialist leaders, including Chancellor Kreisky, asking them to bring their influence to bear in order to insure that Charter spokesman Jaroslav Sabata gets a fair trial.

Sabata was arrested on 1 October at a meeting between Polish and Czechoslovak regime critics at the border. The open letter of the Charter signatories, most of whom are living in Vienna, was also sent to SPD chief Brandt, British Prime Minister Callaghan, Italian Socialist Party Chief Craxi, French Socialist Party Chairman Mitterand, and Swedish Social Democratic Chief Palme. The letter states the CSSR authorities have completed the indictment and that there is no chance of a fair trial. At two political trials held in Brno in October, only the next of kin of the defendants were admitted to court, where the audience obviously consisted of selected persons. Those signing the letter including former Foreign Minister Hajek, playwright Havel and Frantisek Kriegel, demand the admission of foreign observers. They recall that even at the Nazi trial of communist leader Dimitrov observers were admitted.

As is known, the Vienna lawyer, Aigner, who recently wanted to attend such a trial in the CSSR as an observer, was detained and questioned, and Vienna reacted sharply to this at the diplomatic level.

BRIEFS

HARVEST RESULTS--Potato harvesting has been concluded throughout the CSSR. Potato procurement has been fulfilled by 103.5 percent in the Czech lands. Certain Slovak districts will not fulfill their production plans in potatoes, such as Presov and Poprad Districts, where the procurement plan is being fulfilled about 68 percent. Sugar beets have been harvested from 99.5 percent of the CSSR acreage. The planned stable manure distribution to the fields is being fulfilled 79.5 percent in the CSSR. A total of 2.9 million hectares have been plowed in the CSSR, that is 80 percent of the planned tasks. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 78 p 1 AU]

TISCH LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD192352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--An FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, arrived in Moscow on Sunday for an official friendship visit. It was invited by the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions. During its 1-week stay in the Soviet Union the delegation will visit several union republics. It will study the experiences of the Soviet trade unions in solving the tasks of communist development, Harry Tisch said on arrival. In the afternoon of its first day, the delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum in honor of the cofounder of the Soviet state, as well as at the tomb of the unknown soldier in memory of the heroes killed in the Great Fatherland War. Official talks between the two trade union delegations will begin Monday at the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions building.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY

AU171757Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee greeting message to the Communist Party of the Netherlands on the 60th anniversary of its founding]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN]:

Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 60th anniversary of the CPN's founding. In the 6 decades of its existence, the CPN has stood its test as a revolutionary champion of the interests and rights of the Netherlands workers class and of all working people. It embodies the best traditions of the Netherlands workers movement. The Netherlands communists waged a heroic and sacrificial struggle against the fascist occupation and for the Netherlands' national independence.

Today the CPN is in the foremost front of action against the continuous attacks of monopoly capital on the vital interests of the working people, and it resolutely struggles for democratic and social progress. On the basis of the important decisions of its 26th congress, your party is continuing to successfully advance in strengthening its ranks. The communists of the Netherlands have won great recognition by their effective initiatives for disarmament, and against the arms race, especially against the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. Together with other peace-loving forces, your party is making an outstanding contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to the deepening of international detente.

The SED and the CPN are linked by a close fighting partnership on the tested basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalistic solidarity. Our two parties are making an active contribution toward implementing the action goals of the European communist and workers parties, and toward strengthening the international communist movement, the strongest political force of our time. The SED Central Committee confirms the deep, solidarity affinity of the GDR Communists and working people with your struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, and wishes you new successes. With communist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF U.S. SENATE DELEGATION

Senators Arrive, Meet Kadar

LD181400Y Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--A delegation of the United States' Senate, headed by Senator Abraham Ribicoff, today morning arrived in Budapest on a two-day visit. The delegation came to Budapest from Moscow. At the Ferihegy airport the guests were received by Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, and by the secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Istvan Darvasi. Saturday morning Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received the visiting American delegation of senators with Abraham Ribicoff at the head. He carried on talks with them on the two countries' relations and on timely issues of the international situation. The talks were attended also by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Philip Kaiser, ambassador of the U.S.A. to Budapest, was also present.

Puja Receives Senators

LD182050Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Saturday afternoon Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja of Hungary received eleven U.S. senators and the accompanying persons in the Foreign Minister visitors house in Budapest. Talks were conducted on contacts between the two countries and international questions of mutual interest.

Dinner Held

LD192111Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and his wife gave a dinner banquet Saturday evening in honour of the American senators' delegation.

Delegation Departs

LD201146Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate delegation led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff has left Budapest. The delegation, which was received by Janos Kadar on Saturday, was seen off by Janos Nagy, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIRST SECRETARY KADAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Kadar Banquet Toast

LD171255Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov, MTI--The correspondent of MTI reports from Paris: As we have already reported, Thursday night Raymond Barre and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Janos Kadar and his wife in the palace of the Foreign Ministry, near the Seine. The dinner was attended by the members of the entourage of the HSWP CC first secretary, also, several members of the French Government and several leading personalities of the French political, economic and cultural life.

During the cordial dinner, in his toast the French premier stressed among others that the goal defined jointly by him and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar during his visit to Budapest, the doubling of the exchange of goods between the two countries, should be realized as soon as possible.

The French premier was also speaking of the fact that the current visit lends weight to the importance attached by both countries of the furtherance of detente and cooperation in Europe. At the same time, it proves that, by mutually honouring each others' existing alliance bonds, countries with differing political and social systems can understand each other and jointly serve the cause of peace.

A toast was proposed by Janos Kadar. Janos Kadar thanked his host's words of greetings, then said: "I am sincerely pleased to once again meet you, Mr Prime Minister, and your wife, and the outstanding personalities of the French political, economic and cultural life. It is good to recall our meeting a year ago.

"Meetings on the highest level, like when you were in Budapest and were having discussions, have been highly important in our inter-state relations. Then both sides righteously [as received] said that the ever increasing relations are beneficial mutually for our countries and peoples and undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of the European atmosphere, the safeguarding of peace," Janos Kadar said.

"Our present talks with the honoured president of the French Republic are aimed at broadening the cooperation of the two countries with differing social systems, realizing what you, Mr Prime Minister, described during the Budapest talks on several occasions as 'new traditions', and raising our relations to new and higher levels of friendly cooperation.

"The efforts made so far have been not without fruits: Our political relations have been broadened in the past 15 years. The fundamentals on which we shall be able to build in the future, have been fortified. The meetings between the two prime ministers and the government members, the talks between the representatives of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life, and visits made by the citizens to the two countries, have all been the embodiment of the progress reached so far," the HSWP CC first secretary said.

"We hope that the development in our political relations will have a good effect on the development of our economic and cultural cooperation. We consider economic cooperation as a very important part of our relations. Our discussions have shown that the intent is shared by both sides to further cooperation. The government of France and the leaders of its economic life can do much for the good of realizing our common intent. We, too, shall do what can be expected from us. By bringing governmental measures and the gradual dismantling of the existing restrictions we may help our enterprises, economic and financial institutions to step up headway in this important field. We wish that the conditions of shaping lasting cooperation should strengthen. We hope that the mutual interest will take shape in the increasing number of joint enterprises.

"We wish to further cultivate the progressive traditions of the centuries old cultural relations. As in the present, so in the future, French culture will assume its worthy place in the Hungarian cultural life. It is our unveiled wish that the development of our relations should be seen on the increased presence of Hungarian culture in France."

Then Janos Kadar expressed the deep conviction that the talks now underway will lend fresh impetus to the widening of Franco-Hungarian relations. "Thank you for the hearty welcome, the pleasant atmosphere ensured for me. I hope that the time that will pass until our next meeting will not be long," he added. Then he proposed a toast to the health of Premier Barre, Madame Barre and all those present, and the fruitful cooperation of the two countries and their peoples.

Kadar's Paris Press Conference

LD180610Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Report by Eva Szelesi on press conference given by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at the Hotel Crillon in Paris on 17 November]

[Text] After Janos Kadar's short introductory statement, in which he confirmed what he had said at the Elysee Palace, namely that the Hungarian-French summit meeting had ended with good results, better results than expected and in this way it contributes in the spirit of Helsinki to the consolidation of European peace and security and the easing of tensions, he answered questions put to him by journalists.

The correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG asked him how he assessed his visit to France and how it fitted into the framework of the development of Hungarian-French relations.

[Kadar--begin recording] The very fact of the invitation expresses a political intention toward the Hungarian Peoples Republic which is mutual: The intention to intensify relations between the French Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic in all principal fields; political, economic and cultural cooperation. As to the result of our talks, I can mention that in my opinion the negotiations held here are suitable for giving an impetus to our relations. On the Hungarian side, and we met similar intentions on the French side, we think that these expressions of intention and the designation of complete tasks in the main fields can indeed give impetus--and I trust that they will do so--to Hungarian-French relations. For this, of course, it is necessary that following the meeting, intense and systematic efforts should be made by each party. [end recording]

A reporter of the second channel of French television asked this question: After your meeting with Mr Marchais yesterday, how do you assess the role you can play in improving relations between the USSR and West European communist parties? How do you assess Euro-communism?

[Kadar--begin recording] Yesterday I met Comrade Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, and also Mr Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. The two meetings had a common trait. In Hungary, we examine French relations beyond political topicality; that is, also in their historical development. We do not consider this as an exclusively party matter. We hope that the development of relations between the two countries and the two peoples is not a party matter here in France either. We have lasting, good and normal relations with the French Communist Party and we are linked by the principle of mutual solidarity. For several years now we have made plain that we have normal relations with the French Socialist Party and with Mr Mitterrand, its first secretary, and we have also cooperated in questions of mutual interest, particularly European questions, with other socialist and social democratic parties.

What you mentioned in the last part of your question in connection with Eurocommunism, I consider a wider aspect of relations between the communist parties of European socialist countries and the communist parties in Western Europe. I can talk about this only from this angle, because I represent the MSZMP here. Regarding Eurocommunism as a concept, this is an unclear and disputed concept, not only in the European socialist countries, and the West European communist parties do not understand and interpret this concept in an identical way, beloved by the reporters of the daily press.

My answer in merit is as follows: Today the communist parties are working in complete independence, and all other suppositions are (?false). This means that every party designates its own strategic objectives and tactics. Our theory says that every party is obliged to examine the historical development of its own country, the given condition of its own society and the historical experiences of the international working class. However, they decide themselves. We profess and the MSZMP follows the practice of maintaining orderly and normal relations with all West European communist parties, and will aim at this also in the future. We hold that we are linked with them by mutual solidarity and we wish that their struggle for social progress may be successful. This is, however, the internal affair of every country and people.

We are opposed to the export of revolution just as we are against the export of counter-revolution. We profess that the communist parties of the socialist countries in Eastern Europe and the parties in the advanced capitalist countries of Western Europe have common tasks, and we put this into words at our last meeting in Berlin. Our common task is cooperation in the principle and fundamental question of mankind: The continuation of detente, the safeguarding of peace, social progress, in promoting the friendship of peoples and in many other fields. If we have differences of views in ideology or any other similar question, we have our own system of institutions in which we can and will clarify ideological questions.

LE MONDE put a similar question to me in an interview. I gave my answer and our opinion is that the question of Eurocommunism is a fiction, and as such we profess that according to our school studies Europe stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals and we, too, are Europeans. [end recording]

The special correspondent of Hungarian Radio, noting that in the process of international detente we have met with certain setbacks lately, asked for Janos Kadar's opinion about it and the way he assesses the prospects.

[Kadar--begin recording] The question is connected with Helsinki. We regard Helsinki as an historic event which came about as a result of great efforts, and its destination is the consolidation of European security, the consolidation of peace and the promotion of the process of detente. Helsinki has also effected results: Those who follow political events with attention can see among other things, that the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic has been favorable and that Helsinki has definitely promoted bilateral relations and facilitated relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and West European countries.

As for the slowing down of the process of detente to a certain extent in recent times, and the difficulties arising, this does not particularly surprise me. All great things have factors that promote them and those that oppose them. Helsinki is due to the concerted effort of all forces represented there, but the opponents were not there. They existed, however, and afterward went into counteraction. The trend of detente will, in my opinion, overcome all obstacles and will be victorious because mankind has known the alternative. If we cannot agree that the main task is to avert a new world war and to prevent it, then I cannot imagine what prospects the representatives of mankind have in mind. No one will choose collective suicide. [end recording]

A TASS correspondent, referring to the questions of disarmament touched upon by Janos Kadar and the French president in their talks, asked Janos Kadar whether he could enlarge on his views about the subject, namely the proposals made by Hungary recently.

[Kadar--begin recording] Regarding the state policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, it is taking part together with the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact in all disarmament negotiations affecting the substance and promoting the cause of disarmament, and is aiming at slowing down the arms race in accordance with the principle of equal security so that we may ensure this present balance of power at a lower level if possible. We attach great importance to the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks and wish them success. We ourselves are participating in the Geneva disarmament talks and are present at the Vienna force reduction negotiations. Those who follow these events know that we have more than once made our initiative for banning certain types of weapons and similar subjects, which has been received favorably it must be said.

Here, within the framework of our current Paris talks, we devoted suitable time to the Vienna force reduction talks, and both sides agreed and stated that they attach importance to them; they must make efforts to ensure that the talks can further develop and go beyond the present situation. [end recording]

A representative of LE MONDE remarked that, if he understood it well, President Giscard d'Estaing had come out in favor of the success of the Vienna talks. Is there no misunderstanding here?

[Kadar--begin recording] There is no misunderstanding whatever. We mentioned Geneva among the current disarmament talks, and also Vienna. France, it is true, is not present in Vienna, but we stressed that attention must be paid to every disarmament negotiation, and the success of each one is desirable. By the way, as I had the opportunity when talking to the president, I welcomed the somewhat changed official French attitude which has taken place lately, since France is showing certain rapprochement and interest toward disarmament talks about which official France earlier showed reservations. [end recording]

A correspondent of the Catholic weekly TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN, noting that the church is strong in Hungary and full of vitality, enquired about the present relations between the Hungarian state and the church.

[Kadar--begin recording] Perhaps it is not so well known here, but in Hungary the Catholic Church was strong and influential in the historical past; it embraced about 65 percent of the population. However, very strong Protestant churches were also active here, Calvinist and Lutheran churches. Now no one knows exactly the influence of the churches, because parallel with democratic progress in Hungary there is no state or school questionnaire in which a person's denomination has to be entered. In this respect the citizens of Hungary have completely equal rights and there is no discrimination whatever.

After World War II we, too, reached the great historic turning point which the French Revolution solved as early as 1789: The separation of state and church. This was accomplished, though not absolutely amicably, but it did take place. Under earlier laws the church had a special public status in Hungary. We communists said then that we should not be left behind by the French citizens; let us settle this question. Afterward, however, serious work, lasting several years, was carried on with all churches in Hungary, successful work, and now relations between the state and the churches are settled in Hungary. What is the basis of the settlement? The state respects the churches' own autonomous life and does not interfere in it. We do not disturb religious life. On the other side, agreement was reached that the churches are ready to support by their own means the people's socialist construction program. [end recording]

Kadar Returns to Budapest

LD172042Y Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov, MTI--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and member of the Presidential Council, accompanied by his wife and entourage, returned to Budapest Friday from France, where he had been on an official visit at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic. The suite of Janos Kadar included Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Istvan Katona, section head in the Central Committee of the HSWP.

NEPSZABADSAG Editorial on Visit

LD181448Y Budapest MTI in English 1111 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

["The Paris Trip"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Peter Renyi, deputy editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG, comments under the above title the import of Janos Kadar's Paris trip. The editorial is carried by the Daily's Saturday edition:

"The fruitfulness of Janos Kadar's Paris visit is the most conspicuous if we consider that it took place in a very complicated phase of the international situation, when the consolidation of the relations of the socialist countries--Hungary included--with other nations of Europe has received special significance. Over a year passed since the Bonn meeting--a year when the campaign of the counter-detente forces broadened in the West, the assaults on the Helsinki agreements became more acute, and the East-West relations--as compared to the early 1970-s--hit a more complicated phase," the editorial explains.

NEPSZABADSAG then points out: "Hungary and France have developed normal, fair and friendly relations in the past decade. In the course of the recent years France further increased its contribution to this tendency, which has become a permanent factor of European stability. Evidence of the above is provided also by the fact that three years ago the same two statesmen signed the Helsinki Final Act, who were the signatories of the Hungarian-French declaration Friday in the Elysee Palace. We are convinced, and Janos Kadar voiced the same hope at his press conference in Paris, that the recently concluded talks would give a fresh impetus to the two countries' cooperation."

"However, the Hungarian-French summit may prove to be the cause of welcome phenomena also in a broader sense. Janos Kadar visit the French capital on behalf of a country which is consistent member of the community of the socialist states, of the defence alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, of the CEMA and which is tied by the bonds of eternal friendship to the Soviet Union. France, on the other hand, is member of the Western alliance systems, one of the most authoritative powers of the Western world, whose prestige has much been augmented in the past two decades by its sober Europe policy."

"Besides wide cooperation, peace and security are the major common interests, which connect Hungary and France, and together with them also the rest of the European states disregarding their social systems and diverging ideologies. The Paris talks were conducted in this spirit deepening thus mutual understanding and showing an example of how one with due responsibility can proceed on the path of detente which has become rather difficult lately," concludes NEPSZABADSAG's editorial.

Joint Communiqué Issued

For reportage on the joint communiqué issued during MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar's visit in France, see the France section of the 20 November issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MAROTHY, KOMSOMOL'S PASTUKHOV VISIT DUNAUJVAROS

LD171525Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was the guest of Dunaujvaros this morning. In front of the town's party committee building the Soviet youth leader, who was accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, party Politburo member, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, was greeted by the county party, state and KISZ leaders. After the party committee briefing, the visitors were briefed on the work of the Danube iron mill's young people. The visitors and the hosts in the afternoon took part in a youth mass meeting in the Bela Bartok House of Culture, where the first secretaries of the two youth organizations made speeches. Laszlo marothy said in part:

[Marothy--begin recording] In our activity so far, and also during the current talks, we have regarded it as our basic task to have the youth of our countries participate more in developing Hungarian-Soviet economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, and in the realization of the comprehensive program of socialist integration. Lasting examples of our common will and cohesion are given by the builders of the Orenburg gas pipeline, members of the Bela Kun youth brigade at Ust-Ilimsk, the Komsomol members of Soviet enterprises participating in designing and building the Paks nuclear power plant, the KISZ members of Hungarian factories making the electric equipment for the Moscow Olympic games and the members of the KISZ and Komsomol organizations participating in joint deliveries. [end recording]

In the first part of his speech, Boris Pastukhov recalled the heroic work done earlier by the builders of Dunaujvaros and the Danube iron mill, then he spoke of the historic friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and their joint struggles. The 38 million strong Komsomol and KISZ maintain living relations, he said, recalling the Leningrad and Budapest friendship festivals which were a great experience for many thousands of young people. In conclusion, he expressed greetings on behalf of the Komsomol, celebrating its 60th anniversary this year, to the Hungarian Communist Youth Movement, which will be 60 years old in December, and all young Hungarians.

Nemeth Receives Pastukhov

LD171548Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In Budapest Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary, received Boris Pastukhov, Komsomol first secretary, and the members of the Komsomol delegation of which he is the leader, on their visit to our country. Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

MSZMP'S KOROM, RACZ RETURN FROM MOSCOW 16 NOVEMBER

LD171226Y Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov, MTI--Invited by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, was visiting the Soviet Union 14-16 November.

During his Moscow stay Mihaly Korom was conducting cordial and comradely talks with Yakov Ryabov, secretary of the CC of the SCP, on the topical theoretical and political questions of the party control of state life. The talks were also attended by Sandor Racz, head of a section within the HSWP CC, and Hungary's Moscow Ambassador Matyas Szuros. Both are members of the HSWP CC. Mihaly Korom called on the Moscow city party committee, and the SCP CC administrative, propaganda and party organization sections. Mihaly Korom and Sandor Racz, who was in his suite, returned to Budapest Thursday.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD200215Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the communist party in Hungary, the MSZMP Central Committee held a festive meeting at its headquarters this morning. The commemoration of the jubilee was attended, in addition to the members of the Central Committee, by the members of the Central Control Committee and the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee, the heads of Central Committee departments, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the chairman and secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, members of the government and the leaders of the central press. Also present among the invited guests were the veterans of the party, their comrades-in-arms outside the party and representatives of the young communists.

After the national anthem, a short, festive program featuring various artists was presented. Next, Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, opened the session. He was followed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who delivered a festive address. The Central Committee session held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the party ended with the singing of the Internationale.

Kadar Speaks on Anniversary

LD200724Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Report on the speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, at Central Committee headquarters in Budapest on 19 November on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Communist Party]

[Text] At the jubilee ceremony held in the party headquarters this morning, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke about the historic road the party has followed. He described several experiences of the party's struggle and discussed our current situation and tasks. He said that the struggle of the Hungarian working class against exploitation is as old as its existence. He spoke about the grave social contradictions that existed in Hungary at the beginning of the 20th century--the period of World War I--and described the revolutionary situation in Hungary in 1918, which coincided with revolutionary developments throughout the world. The communist party won over the great mass of workers and peasants in a short time. The 133 days of the Hungarian Council Republic was an outstanding period in the history of our people, he said. Even the 25-year rule of the subsequent antirevolutionary regime could not erase the memory of the council republic.

During World War II, through the defeat of fascism and the victory of the Soviet Union, the conditions for democratic development were created in Hungary. Janos Kadar then continued his speech by saying that:

[Kadar--begin recording] The Hungarian Communist Party was the leading force in the transition to a people's democracy. Even after having been repressed for a quarter century by an illegal entity, the party stepped onto the stage of political life with vitality, with a resolute program and with great organizing strength. It quickly increased its influence, and, as the most logical representative of the transition to a people's democracy, it quickly became the strongest party in the country. Only 3 years after liberation, led by our party and as a result of the class struggle, the working class in Hungary attained power for the second time. A dictatorship of the proletariat was created and our homeland took its first steps on the road of socialist development.

The (?sectional), dogmatic errors [word indistinct] of the party leadership at that time interrupted the momentum toward the building of socialism. These errors lead to grave political distortions, disrespect for the Leninist norms of party life, restrictions on democratic rights, illegalities and, finally, to the worsening of relations between the party and the masses. These serious distortions, coupled with a revisionist betrayal and an attack by internal and external class enemies, made it possible for a counterrevolutionary uprising to break out in 1956. But the party was able to master this grave situation. For 2 decades now it has filled the leading role in our society which the working class, the working people, expect of it. Its policy enjoys the support of (?the most varied) masses. As a result, the power of the working class, of the working people today in Hungary, is solid. The domestic political situation of the country is balanced. Our economy is developing and the living conditions of our people are improving in proportion to our opportunities. The results of our people's efforts to build socialism and the fact that our socialist state, the Hungarian People's Republic, is fittingly playing its role for progress and in the world-wide struggle for peace are widely recognized internationally.

Our party owes its accomplishments and successes primarily to scientific socialism, which acknowledges the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and strives for the creative utilization of these teachings. Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical basis and the scientific method behind our world outlook and political thinking. Based on our experiences, we assert that the theory of Marxism-Leninism is an indispensable weapon in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

It is also well-known that the theory of Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but the director of deeds and the concrete analysis of concrete situations. Those who laid the foundations for scientific socialism left us with models which cannot be applied in every situation, but they opened up the laws of social development and the scientific method for leading the class struggle.

Each revolutionary party of every age, once it has acquired these scientifically evolved principles and methods, must by itself decide what solutions would best fit its purpose in a given place and situation. Each stage of our party's history--from its foundation to the present day--proves that the strength of the party is derived primarily from the creative application of the principles of scientific socialism and in working out and implementing policies based on these theoretical foundations. It was this that enabled the party to win over the masses and begin their revolutionary development in 1918-1919, to acquire power for the working class, to gain the victory of the socialist revolution and prepare the way for the declaration of the Hungarian Council Republic. It also helped our party in its 25-year struggle against the antirevolutionary regime.

With the help of Marxist-Leninist theory our party waged the fight for power during World War II and after liberation. With its help the working class seized power for the second time in 1948. It was then that the work to lay down the fundamentals of a socialist society had its beginning in this country.

When the counterrevolutionary revolt in autumn 1956 was put down by the strength of arms, it was again the practical application of our scientific theory that made it possible to master the grave political crisis and to continue to build socialism. There was enough strength in the party to apply criticism and self-criticism in a true Marxist fashion. With the help of this theory, we were able to examine the reasons for and draw the lessons from the tragic situation of those days and to elaborate a policy and set out the tasks that were required in this situation. Accordingly, the party has broken both with dogmatic sectarian distortions and with revisionist treason, reorganized its ranks and by a policy based on open principles regained the confidence of the masses. All this made it possible to rapidly consolidate and strengthen the power of the working class, to continue the building of socialism, and to lay the foundations of socialism. And thus the struggle in our homeland was decided in favor of socialism.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has always considered it compulsory to pay respect, in theoretical and practical work alike, to the universally valid laws of Marxism-Leninism, the historic experiences of our own working class and people, and to the given facts of this country and its national features. We are making an effort to learn from our sister parties. Especially meaningful for us are the experiences that the communist party founded by Lenin in the Soviet Union has gained. Our view is that today, when each communist party is drawing up its own policy, it is increasingly important for each party to acquire a thorough knowledge and understanding of the other's fights and actions, for in our days the sum of the experiences of the communist and workers parties constitutes the principal source of progress, both for theory and practice.

One often hears old bourgeois sayings and even new arguments which talk of the obsolescence of Marxism, or at least of Leninism, and we are also witness to just how far Maoism is removed from the principles of scientific socialism. Our view is clear: There can be no Marxism in our age without the teachings of Marx and Engels, and likewise without the teachings of Lenin. For us, Marxism-Leninism is a science which discovers the social laws of the whole historic era of the transition from capitalism to socialism, which is itself developing and keeping pace with reality. Thus its topicality manifests itself in all great world processes of our era.

The ability to maintain the leading role of the party and the working class under the conditions of socialism, and to guarantee their possession of power, depends primarily on a policy based on firm Marxist-Leninist principles. Steadily, as a correct policy, a right decision for the rate of development of the socialist revolution adds strength to the party's leading role. Thus, conversely, this role is diminished by a sectarian pseudoradical policy which ignores the day-to-day interests of the masses, that demands sacrifices on behalf of goals we do not yet understand, and tries to substitute commandeering for a patient daily effort of enlightenment and organization and for exemplary behavior. In the same way the party's leading role and mass influence is weakened and its progress exposed to danger by a compromising stand which reflects the moods of the more backward, conservative masses, and, referring to their lack of understanding, ignores long-term goals, abandons all attempts to convince and mobilize the working people and thus falls under the feet of the masses.

Apart from the creative application of theories, the leading role of the party is decisively influenced by the party's ability to implement its policy in practice. Therefore, the effectiveness of its leading role does not depend on how many members the party has in the country or in places of work here and there, but on how and to what degree the party's policy is realized in a given place of work and throughout the country. [end recording]

Speaking about democratic centralism, Janos Kadar emphasized that its effectiveness freed the creative energies of communists, protected the party from greater mistakes, made it possible to answer new questions in a Marxist way, and strengthened the unity and the ability of the party to solve its tasks. He stressed that observance of the Leninist norms of party life, and being made to observe them, is the indispensable condition for the party's successful work in the future. He went on to say that:

[Kadar--begin recording] It is the historic mission of the party to lead society to communism, to create a common home for workers--a home where people can live in peace, comfort and freedom. In realizing this brilliant objective, the party and the party membership undertake the hardest part of the work, and for this they ask for and receive no privileges. In this sense, the role of the party is one of unselfish service to the people.

Yet at the same time, the party must see further than the masses. It must strive to make the working classes recognize their true interests and undertake the huge task of transforming society. It is in this sense that we talk of the leading role of the party as the most conscious element in the vanguard of the working class, the working people. In the present stage of our development--as the program declaration also states--our party is gradually becoming the main body in the vanguard of the whole working people, the vanguard of the working class. [end recording]

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee also mentioned that the working class can conquer opposing powers with the support of its allies, either by peaceful or nonpeaceful means. The power of the working class is found in the dictatorship of the proletariat wherever it has been created, including Hungary--it creates the power of the overwhelming majority of the people. Analyzing the essence of the proletarian dictatorship, Kadar said:

[Kadar--begin recording] In the functioning of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the oppressive functions gradually decrease and are replaced by the organizing functions of the state in the field of socialist economy and culture building. In Hungary, as in the socialist countries in general, democratization in the life of society and the state, the increasing unfolding of socialist democracy, is the main direction of our development. The experiences of our party also prove the general teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the effect that the socialist state itself develops through the progress it achieves in building socialism. Thus the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat transforms itself into a state of all the people where the working class continues its leading role. Reaching our final objective--building a communist society--creates the conditions for the death of state power.

Today there are socialist countries on three continents. Socialism has become a world order. The victory of a socialist revolution over the former Tsarist Russia, the creation, existence, example and experiences of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, are a strong influence on peoples struggling for social and national independence. Even so it is clear that in addition to the same fundamental reasons, in every individual socialist country, a socialist revolution was victorious while using different methods and forms and in different periods of time. As a consequence of national traditions and endowments, of different internal balances of power, and because of the changed factors in the international situation, the reasons for such differences are obvious.

It is the basic premise of Marxism-Leninism that many different roads lead to the victory of socialist revolution, and that as more peoples choose the road to socialism, its forms will become more changeable. It is one of the peculiarities of building socialism that in some of the socialist countries there functions only one party while in others there are more than one.

In our experience, the single-party or multi-party system within socialism is not a matter of principles but a question of practical policy determined by the traditions and social conditions of each country. Theoretically it is possible and practically probable that in the future, when more nations will have chosen the road of socialist revolution, the number of socialist countries will even increase in which--for historic, traditional or other reasons--more than one party will exist.

Ours was a different road. With the exception of a short period, the right to civil liberty was absent in Hungary and the clashes between the classes were extremely sharp. Our relations were formed among such historical conditions. Their essence is the power of the working class and one of its characteristics is that there is but one party in our political system. In our homeland, landlord and capitalist classes no longer exist. There are only working classes in our society, and we will not plan bourgeois or petit bourgeois parties to represent classes which no longer exist here, just to please our capitalist critics or for the sake of new theories of possible new roads of socialist development.

Our party, the MSZMP, is really two parties. It came into being through a fusion of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, and an acceptance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Hungarian working class, our people, greatly value the historic (?actions) of the communists and the left-wing social democrats. The union of the two working parties took place in 1948. It is to the undying merit of the followers of workers' unity that despite the harsh (?sectional) errors and injustices in the period following the union, they defended the united party against the attacks of revisionists and the enemy of classes even during the most tempestuous events of the political crisis from the summer of 1953 until the spring of 1957. With this, they made a decisive contribution to the creation of the power of the working class in 1948, its defence in 1956 and in securing the conditions for socialist development until now.

Our experiences, like the general international experiences of the class struggle, indicate that wherever two or more workers' parties of considerable mass influence exist, the amalgamation of these parties can considerably strengthen the unity of the working class and multiply its political strength. This is a possibility. It is indispensable, however, that the successful defense of the interests of the working class in reaching its historic objectives, that the workers parties of a given country, in fighting capitalism, find suitable and effective forms of cooperation and unity of action.

In current disputes between the different social systems about democracy and human rights, the defenders of the capitalist order handle questions on political systems as if "single-party and dictatorship" were the marks of socialism, while "multi-party and democracy" are the marks of the capitalist order. This is a fundamentally false and artificial concept, theoretically as well as in the face of truth. Among the socialist, developing and capitalist countries alike, we find several in which there exist one single party and others in which there are more than one political party. Thus the number of parties alone is not a sufficient criterion to define the democratic or nondemocratic character of a given system. [end recording]

Janos Kadar went on to say that our party is pursuing a policy of alliance and that this policy has created an alliance of the working classes, the workers and the peasants with the intelligentsia. It has also achieved unity among the bourgeois strata, party and nonparty members, materialists and the religious. Then Janos Kadar continued:

[Kadar--begin recording] At all times our party has definitely rejected bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism, and it does so today. Our party follows the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in this spirit it guides the nation and our youth. In our view these two concepts are not to be separated. To speak symbolically, this is the reason why we declare loyalty to both the red, white and green banner of our nation and to the red banner of the international working class. It guards the peace of the nation and secures the socialist future that we are safeguarding by continually solidifying the links of friendship and solidarity which link us with the Soviet Union, with the countries and nations of socialism and progress, and with the communist and workers parties throughout the world. Fidelity to the ideas of socialist patriotism and internationalism, to the cause of friendship among peoples--this is our most faithful service and the best way to promote the national interests of the Hungarian people.

Our party, which today has exactly 790,000 members, is united ideologically, politically and organizationally. It has strong contacts with the masses. It is working with the working class and its policy enjoys the support of the people.

Hungarian society is today engaged in successful efforts to implement the tasks set out by the 11th party congress in 1975. The Central Committee, in its session in April this year, ascertained that practice has furnished a justification for the guidelines set by congress and that the nation agrees with them and supports their realization by deeds. Significant results have been achieved to date in the course of implementing the fifth economic 5-year plan, which embodies the concrete tasks we established for the current phase of socialist construction.

The implementation of this year's part of the economic plan is progressing according to schedule in most sectors. The exception is in foreign trade where there are certain lags in fulfilling the pre-estimates. The national income will presumably exceed last year's by 4.5 percent; the productive means of the national economy are increasing; consumption is rising and so are wages and incomes. Currently 93,000 new flats are under construction. Preparations for drafting the 1979 economic plan are in progress. In this respect, therefore, the key issue of today's work is to safeguard a balanced development of the national economy by giving greater prominence to the factors of quality and efficiency. Everything else is secondary. [end recording]

On the party's foreign policy, Janos Kadar said the following:

[Kadar--begin recording] We present our policy overtly and logically. Our people agree with and support our foreign policy objectives. The weight of our policy derives from and is increased by the demonstration of unity and the successful solutions attained in domestic building work.

In matters of foreign policy we are acting as allies of the Soviet Union and as a member-state of the Warsaw Pact organization. We are taking steps to strengthen our links with the socialist countries and those of solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom and with the developing countries. We are striving, on the principle of peaceful coexistence, for ordered relations with the highly developed capitalist countries. We wish to develop and expand mutually favorable and fruitful economic and cultural contacts with them.

Our goal within the international communist movement is to promote unity and cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. With this point in mind we are seeking comradely contacts with every sister party.

In addition to bilateral links, we are in favor of multilateral contacts and conversations among the communist and workers parties, since these help us in assessing the position in principle and promoting actions in favor of common goals and for progress and peace. [end recording]

Janos Kadar went on to emphasize that our party and state do everything they can to extend detente to new international areas. He then spoke about topical international issues, and finished his speech by saying:

[Kadar--begin recording] Looking back down the road, we recall our comrades who gave their lives for their principles, for the cause of socialism, for the freedom and happy future of our people. With respect, we greet our veteran comrades who struggled greatly. Through their revolutionary experience they irreplaceably assisted our party.

We greet our comrades who became members of our party after the liberation, who took part in clearing away the old ruins with self-sacrificing work, in starting up life again, in the reconstruction of the country, in winning power for the people, and who are now working to build socialism.

We greet the young members of our party on whom the future of our party, and with it our people, largely depends. We recall our comrades-in-arms who, during the various eras of history, were not members of the party but understood our endeavors and contributed to the success of our struggle.

We greet all those friends outside the party, our respected and esteemed allies, with whom we are today closely united through joint work, the love of our socialist homeland and the service for the well-being of our people.

We have special greetings on this jubilee day for our sister parties, the communist and workers' parties of the world, our comrades who are united with us through communism, socialism, the common principle of proletarian internationalism and joint struggles fought in the international fighting arena.

The party will continue to struggle with complete devotion for the well-being of our working class, our people, our nation and for the creation of a peaceful, socialist world.

Long live the vanguard of the working class, the leading force of our society, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Long live the indissoluble unity of our party and people. Long live the Hungarian People's Republic. [applause] [end recording]

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW SWISS ENVOY

LD171524Y Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov, MTI--On Thursday, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, received on an introductory visit Auguste Geiser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation.

NEMETH, GASPAR RECEIVE KOREAN TU DELEGATION

LD180812Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, has received a Korean trade union delegation. Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Trade Union Council, was present.

APRO RECEIVES ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

ID172328Y Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 17 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov, MTI--Antal Aproz, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Friday received the Italian parliamentary delegation which under the leadership of Carlo Russo, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and of the Italian group of the Interparliamentary Union, is currently on an official visit in Hungary. Nadras Gyenes, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, also received the delegation. At the meetings the parties mutually informed each other of the situation in their countries, and reviewed the contacts so far, and possibilities of development, of the two legislative bodies. Carlo Russo invited a Hungarian parliamentary delegation to pay an official visit in the Italian Republic.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE

ID181333Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--The Hungarian military delegation which under the leadership of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, defence minister, paid an official, friendly visit to Mozambique, Friday afternoon returned to Budapest. The delegation was studying the economic life, social achievements, cultural and historic sights of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the training and educational work performed at the People's Liberation Armed Forces, the material and technical conditions and means of preparing the soldiers for combat. At the end of their visit they signed a cooperation agreement between the defence ministries of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique. During his stay in Mozambique Lajos Czinege was received by Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO, chief commander of the People's Liberation Armed Forces and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

KADAR LEAVES FOR MOSCOW WITH LAZAR, GYENES, PUJA

ID200958Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 20 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for Moscow. The special train taking him to Moscow left 1 hour ago from the eastern station. The first secretary of the Central Committee is accompanied on his trip to the Soviet capital to attend a session of the Warsaw Pact by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and premier; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puga. Our party and government delegation was bid farewell at the eastern station by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier; Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Politburo; Sandor Borbely, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee; and several other leading figures, including Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN HAVANA

ID180814Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 78 ID

[Text] The protocol of next year's goods exchange between Hungary and Cuba has been signed in Havana. Under it Hungary will deliver instruments, various components and machinery, textiles, aluminum and rolled steel, while the Cuban partner will provide sugar, nonferrous metal concentrates and consumer goods.

JAROSZEWICZ'S FURTHER ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN REPORTED

Meets Emperor, Parliamentary Group

LD171504Y Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Nov, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, who has been paying an official visit to Japan since Wednesday, called today on Japanese Emperor Hirohito. The Polish premier, his wife and accompanying officials were entertained to a luncheon by the emperor and the empress.

An important point of the third day of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's visit to Japan was his meeting with representatives of Japanese-Polish parliamentary group led by Deputy Ichitaro Ide. The group set up in 1974 has 130 members representing all political parties of Japan. During the meeting Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed Poland's desire to further develop all-round relations with Japan. The Polish-Japanese cooperation can be viewed as the two countries' common contribution to the cause of detente and consolidation of peace, he said. Premier Jaroszewicz met also with representatives of the Poland-Japan society headed by Motojiro Mori, former Socialist Party deputy to the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament. The society was set up in 1975 at the initiative of a group of several dozen Japanese graduates of Polish higher schools and of people long engaged in cultural cooperation with Poland. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Premier Jaroszewicz expressed Poland's high appreciation for the commitment of the society's members to popularization of Polish problematique in Japan.

A number of agreements were signed in Tokyo today between Polish economic ministries and foreign trade enterprises, and Japanese firms and consortia. After the ceremony of signing the documents Polish Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk expressed the satisfaction of the Polish side at the positive attitude of Japanese firms towards cooperation with Poland. He also said that the visit by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Japan would contribute to further development of qualitatively new economic cooperation between Poland and Japan. "We want to be a good partner for the Japanese industry and not its competitor," Vice Premier Wrzaszczyk stated.

Tonight, Premier Jaroszewicz and his wife entertained Prime Minister Fukuda and his wife to dinner in the Akasaka Palace. In a speech made at the dinner, Premier Jaroszewicz expressed his satisfaction with the talks he held with Prime Minister Fukuda and eminent representatives of the Japanese economy. The premier said: "We are inspired by the will to further the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields, especially in the economy. We have made a good job, and thus we are opening a new chapter in our relations." In his answer, Prime Minister Fukuda stated that the tasks the two premiers held had created foundations for further development of relations on the basis of mutual understanding. "We deeply hope," the Japanese premier stated, "that the visit paid by the Polish premier will remarkably contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and ever more active cooperation for the benefit of peace and well-being worldwide."

More on Communique

LD17220Y Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Nov, PAP--A communique on Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's visit to Japan, published today, states that the official talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda were held in a cordial, friendly and constructive atmosphere and covered questions concerning the development of Polish-Japanese cooperation in various fields of economy and trade, the expansion of Polish exports to Japan and cooperation on third countries' markets.

Both sides received with satisfaction the conclusion of Polish-Japanese treaty on trade and shipping, and agreements on cooperation in science and technology and on cultural cooperation. In the nearest future an agreement will be signed on air transport between the two countries. In the course of the talks both premiers voiced their governments' firm will to consistently consolidate peace, renounce force as means of solving international conflicts and observe the principles of the U.N. Charter.

Both premiers pointed to the significance of disarmament for the maintenance of peace and consolidation of international security and stressed the need to continue efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and to adopt a universal treaty on the non-proliferation. Polish and Japanese premiers put emphasis on the important role of the United Nations in consolidating peace and security in the world and in developing international cooperation. At the end the communique states that both premiers exchanged views on main international questions in Asia and Africa. Premier Jaroszewicz invited Prime Minister Fukuda to pay a visit to Poland.

Visits Hiroshima

LD182206Y Warsaw PAP in English 1314 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Nov, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz who has been paying an official visit to Japan since Wednesday today ended the Tokyo leg of his trip.

Head of the Japanese Government Takeo Fukuda arrived this morning to the Akasaka Palace, Piotr Jaroszewicz's residence during his stay in Tokyo, to bid farewell to the Polish prime minister. During a short conversation the two premiers expressed their satisfaction with the course and results of the visit.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz left Tokyo for Hiroshima, the city which is a symbol of nuclear holocaust and whose tragic fate became a warning for entire mankind. This is the city where the word "heiwa," peace, has a special meaning.

After laying wreaths at the monument to the victims of the atomic explosion Piotr Jaroszewicz and accompanying persons visited the museum commemorating the victims. The museum houses exhibits telling of the tragic fate of thousands of people exposed to the atomic blast on August 6, 1945. Premier Jaroszewicz signed the visitors' book. He wrote:

"Today, Hiroshima is a beautiful city bustling with life. For all times, however, its name will remain a symbol of atomic annihilation and the immensity of suffering. The appeal 'Hiroshima-never again' is resounding throughout the world. It finds deep response in Poland, whose nation was bitterly experienced by the war. Millions of Poles were killed on battlefields and in concentration camps. The Auschwitz camp, place of martyrdom and death of 4 million people of Polish and other nationalities, became a symbol of genocide and extermination.

"The experience of nations, Polish and Japanese included, have strengthened our conviction, that the struggle for peace, the basic weal and right of mankind is the main duty of all people. We are firmly determined to prevent all attempts at a return to the policy of war and hatred, threatening the attainments of humanity which wants to live happily and work creatively."

In the afternoon Premier Jaroszewicz was entertained to dinner by Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture Hiroshi Miyazawa, the former foreign minister, and the mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki.

Ends Visit, Returns Home

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The official visit in Japan of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, ended today. The premier, his consort, and his entourage are on their way home. In the last day of the visit, after staying in Hiroshima, Piotr Jaroszewicz and his consort visited the ancient Japanese capital, Kyoto. The premier wrote the following words in the commemorative book: We Poles, who did not spare efforts in restoring our historic and cultural antiquities destroyed by the war, feel respect for the care extended by the Japanese people over the monuments which prove their greatness. With regard to the communique following the talks of the two government leaders, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Takeo Fukuda, stress is placed on the two governments' agreement on the need for disarmament and for the nonproliferation of atomic weapons. Also pointed out are the favorable prospects of Polish-Japanese economic relations.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 19 November 78 adds: Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz returned home today after concluding an official visit to Japan. He was met at Okecie Airport by members of the highest party and state authorities. The persons who accompanied the premier on his visit also returned home.]

RYSZARD FRELEK HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS IN PARIS

LD200816Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov, PAP--The PUWP CC secretary and the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman, Ryszard Frelek stayed in France on 17-18 Nov. He met Secretary General at the office of the French president Jean Francois Poncet. The two discussed the implementation of the decisions taken at the friendly meeting of Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, held recently. Questions connected with the further favourable development of bilateral cooperation in various fields as well as current international issues, with special emphasis on detente, security and cooperation in Europe, were also discussed. During his stay in Paris, Ryszard Frelek met in the Polish Embassy with Secretary of the French Communist Party CC Maxim Gremetz, with whom he discussed, in the spirit of the two parties' traditional solidarity and of the documents of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties, further bilateral contact. Maxim Gremetz is going to visit Poland soon.

The secretary of the PUWP CC also met Secretary of the Socialist Party Robert Pontillon. The talks focused on the two parties' contacts, particularly as regards the cooperation of democratic forces for the consolidation of the process of detente. All the meetings Ryszard Frelek held in France passed in a good atmosphere, typical for the overall relations between two countries and the traditional Polish-French friendship.

POLISH-VIETNAMESE TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD190008Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov, PAP--Today a protocol was signed in Warsaw on mutual deliveries of goods and payments between Poland and Vietnam, covering 1979. The protocol provides for a considerable increase in turnover in comparison with the targets met for 1979 by the long-term trade agreement. The range of traded goods will also expand.

Poland will be supplying Vietnam with various building machines, mining equipment, machinery for textile, food, and chemical industries, radio and TV equipment, products of the smelting, chemical, pharmaceutical and textile industries. Vietnam will supply Poland with rubber, jute, tea, coffee, silk, tools, and gold art objects.

RELATIONS WITH SAO TOME, PRINCIPE ESTABLISHED

LD192131Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov, PAP--The governments of Poland and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe established diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level as of November 20, hence expressing the will to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation. Both sides agreed that their relations would be based on the principles of friendship, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantage.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS INDIA 19 NOVEMBER

LD190750Y Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A six-member delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) headed by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Guchwa is going on an official visit to India today.

Polish and Indian parliaments have systematically maintained contacts with each other. In the past decade, Indian parliamentary delegations have four times visited Poland. The last official delegation of the Polish Sejm went to India four years ago. Meetings and talks between the two countries' parliamentarians are an important element of political contacts and economic cooperation between Poland and India. This cooperation embraces various fields such as shipbuilding industry and mining. The inauguration of the Polish airlines Lot connection to Bombay is yet another example of Polish-Indian links. Cultural cooperation is also developing. For instance, Indian music and classical dance ensemble performed in Poland last year and exhibitions of Polish painting were opened in Delhi and Calcutta. The Polish-Indian friendship society operating in Warsaw also enjoys popularity in this country.

The programme of the Polish delegation's visit provides for meetings and talks with highest Indian officials: Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of State) speakers and state and economic activists. The delegation will visit the space research institute and the institute of basic research in Bombay as well as an industrial plant in New Delhi. It will also tour the Indian state of Kerala. In its capital, Trivandrum, the parliamentarians will be received by members of state government and legislative council and will acquaint themselves with the work of the local university. They will also pay visit to the mausoleum of Mahatma Gandhi and places of historical interest there.

REPORTAGE ON CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Jablonski Meets Delegates

LD172344Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today, on the eve of the 7th National Congress of Delegates of Agricultural Cooperatives, received a 25-member group of the cooperatives' representatives, who will represent the 120,000 members and activists of agricultural cooperatives at the congressional debates.

Present at the meeting were PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President Jozef Tejchma, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Pinkowski, Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica.

At present, over 2,000 Polish agricultural cooperatives own some 630,000 hectares of land, which is twice as much as in 1974. This owes to the fact that (?new cooperatives) are being established and those already existing receive land from the state land fund. Last year saw a considerable increase in cereals and other crops production and a two-fold rise was seen in livestock production by agricultural cooperatives. Addressing the delegates, Henryk Jablonski voiced his appreciation for the increase in the number of farmers voluntarily joining the already existing and the newly created agricultural cooperatives which testifies to transformations in people's attitudes and their conviction of the superiority of the socialist form of management. We attach great significance, he said, to the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives, which will be facilitated by further development in industry and application of new production methods.

Babiuch, Others Present Awards

LD190740Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Seventh National Congress of Delegates of Agricultural Production Cooperatives has begun its 2-day session in Warsaw today.

Franciszek Teklinski, deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the Central Executive of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, delivered a report in which he discussed the most recent achievements of the agricultural cooperatives since the sixth congress of their organization and the direction of their activities in coming years.

During the session of the Seventh Congress of Delegates of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, a group of cooperative farmers met with members of the highest party and state authorities participating in the congress. Sixty-seven of the most deserving representatives of the cooperatives and activists in the cooperative movement have been decorated with state awards presented to the Council of State.

The act of awarding the decorations was performed by Politburo member Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Tejchma, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. On behalf of those decorated, Michal Chmiel, chairman of the board of the cooperative in (?narew) in Bialystok Voivodship, expressed his gratitude. Edward Babiuch congratulated those decorated on behalf of the highest state authorities.

Congress Ends

LD192152Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Seventh National Congress of Farming Cooperatives has ended in Warsaw. The congress was attended by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Babiuch, Jozef Tejchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jozef Pinkowski, Zbigniew Zielinski; members of the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party including Zdzislaw Tomal, ZSL vice president; and Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The congress elected the Council of the Central Union of Farming Cooperatives. Roman Karolak was elected chairman of the council.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Talks End, Communique Issued

LD172030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov, AGERPRES--The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, concluded on November 17.

The presidents of the two countries continued the exchange of information in connection with the activity of the two parties and states on an internal plane and internationally.

During the talks, the prime ministers of the two countries, Manea Manescu and Veselin Djuranovic, as also Foreign Ministers Stefan Andrei and Josip Vrhovec, presented the questions discussed during the bilateral working meetings, the conclusions reached, as also the understandings and measures covenanted for the further development of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration on multiple planes.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito stressed with great satisfaction the fruitful results of the talks conducted, which account for a fresh and important contribution to deepening the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and solidarity, to expanding and deepening the multilateral collaboration between the two parties and countries. The conviction was expressed that, based on the understandings achieved, ever closer and more fruitful collaboration will be attained between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, both bilaterally and in international life, to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the world.

The two sides adopted a joint communique which is to be released.

Ceausescu Returns Home 17 Nov

AUL71616Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] An hour ago RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of SFRY and LCY President Comrade Josip Broz Tito. President of the republic and RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Manea Manescu, Virgil Trofin and Stefan Andrei.

On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec and other party-state leaders.

Many Bucharest inhabitants present at the airport enthusiastically greeted the RCP secretary general, thus expressing satisfaction with the results of the new summit Romanian-Yugoslav dialog and the determination to unabatedly implement the party-state domestic and foreign policy.

SCINTEIA Comments

AU191845Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 19 Nov 78 AU

["SCINTEIA Stresses the Importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's Recent Visit to Yugoslavia"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov, AGERPRES--Crowned with fruitful results, rich in meanings of major importance, the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito is a fresh and telling expression of the common will to continually deepen and raise onto an ever higher level the relations of close friendship and the collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, in socialist construction, to consolidate their collaboration in international arena, stresses the November 19 issue of daily SCINTEIA. In its article entitled "A Fresh and Brilliant Contribution to the Development of Lasting Friendship, of Exemplary Relations of Collaboration and Good Neighbourliness", the Romanian daily goes on:

The whole evolution of the relations between the two neighbouring socialist countries attests most powerfully to the profoundly constructive character of the new principles of international relations--the principles of equal rights, comradely regard and confidence, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and assistance--which provide the lasting and solid foundation to the development of these links, in the spirit of mutual respect for the two countries' own ways of building socialism.

After reviewing the results recorded since the latest meeting between the two party and state leaders, of December 1977, in the sphere of Romanian-Yugoslav economic collaboration, SCINTEIA highlights:

The intensification of the collaboration highlights Romania's and Yugoslavia's political will to take full advantage of the geographic proximity, the technical and scientific experience amassed, in order to contribute reciprocally to the carrying through of the development programmes mapped out by the two parties.

Referring then to the broad exchange of views on the evolution of international life, occasioned by the Belgrade meeting, SCINTEIA shows that it emphasized a great identity of the two countries' standpoints on the questions discussed: The necessity of firm and steadfast actions for the abolition of the old imperialist policy of strength and oppression, for deepening detente and for the affirmation of a new policy, of full equality among nations, the fact that the deepening of peaceful coexistence, the democratization of interstate relations, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the engineering of a new world economic order--cardinal issue on which peace, the very future of mankind depend--call for strengthened collaboration and confidence among states and peoples, the active participation in international life of all states, of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries, which make up the big majority of mankind.

Reasserting their countries' attachment of the goals of security and collaboration in Europe, the daily further shows the two presidents stressed the need for an integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, with a thorough preparation being necessary to this end of the next reunion, due in Madrid in 1980. Both Romania and Yugoslavia declare for the expansion of the unhampered collaboration among the states that participated in the all-European conference, economically, technically, scientifically and culturally, for starting to implement concrete and efficient measures on military disengagement and disarmament, without which European security, the ensuring of lasting peace on the continent and in the world cannot be conceived.

As countries laying in the Balkans, Romania and Yugoslavia work for the transformation of this region into a zone where the spirit of confidence should reign, where good neighbourly and collaboration relations should develop in the most varied domains, as a concrete and important contribution to the achievement of European security.

The necessity was stressed of liquidating all hotbeds of tension in the world by political means, at the negotiations table, in the interest of the respective peoples, of peace and progress.

Expressing the two countries' anxiety as regards the continuation of the arms race, the Belgrade dialogue emphasized again the need for concrete actions in this domain, first of all measures on nuclear disarmament, for all advanced socio-political forces, the people's masses the world over to be mobilized with a view to attaining this goal.

In connection with the ever more important role incumbent in the evolution on the world arena on the communist and workers' parties, the above-mentioned article reads:

The RCP and the LCY consistently declare for the strengthening of the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties, between all detachments of the working class, and the progressive movements, in the fight for the affirmation of new international relations, for the settlement of the big issues of contemporary world in the interest of all peoples, stressing again that the only lasting foundation of these relations is provided by the principles of independence and equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, each party's and movement's responsibility to its own working class and to its own people. The two parties reasserted on the occasion the necessity of permanently developing the exchanges of views in a constructive spirit, without blaming and attacks, between the communist and workers' parties, between the progressive movements, with the conviction that such a dialogue serves the improvement of the revolutionary theory and practice, the strengthening of their collaboration and solidarity.

CARTER RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU171426Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] President Jimmy Carter received Nicolae Ionescu, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Washington. On behalf of President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the ambassador extended a friendly message and best wishes to the President.

President Jimmy Carter recalled with pleasure President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit this year to Washington and the fruitful talks held on that occasion, and in turn thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu for the message received and extended to them feelings of friendship and regard in his own behalf and on behalf of Mrs Rosalynn Carter.

President Carter expressed the hope that the bilateral Romanian-U.S. relations will continue to develop to the benefit of both peoples.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SYRIAN DAILY

AU181815Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Syrian journalist (Ahmad al-Hazhali), general manager of the Syrian unity press body and chief editor of the ATH-THAWRAH daily. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview for the Syrian daily.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON SUF DELEGATION'S GREECE VISIT

LD190032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, 18 Nov, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Romanian National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a Greek visit, had an interview with Konstandinos Stephanopoulos, minister at the presidency of the Council of Ministers, member of the steering council of the New Democracy Party, and with Ahileas Gherokostopoulos, vice president of the party. They proceeded to mutually informing of the present preoccupations of the SUF and of the New Democracy (?ruling) Party, of their contribution to developing on multiple planes the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece.

The leader of the SUF delegation met Yeoryios Rallis, Greek minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic relations of multiple planes, and the resolve of the two countries and peoples to intensify efforts for materialising the objectives agreed upon during the working meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Iosif Banc also met Emmanouil Kafaloyiannis, minister of the merchant marine, and Nikolaos Zardinidhis, minister of public works, exchanging opinions with them on the possibilities to enlarge the Romanian-Greek cooperation in the respective domains.

RCP CC CONGRATULATES MOROCCAN PROGRESS, SOCIALISM PARTY

AU192001Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov, AGERPRES--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, on the 35th foundation anniversary of the party of Moroccan communists. The message reasserts the satisfaction at the upward course of the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Party of Progress and Socialism, as also the conviction that the relations between the two parties, between Romania and Morocco would further develop.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD182345Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, 18 Nov, AGERPRES--The third session of the joint Romanian-Mozambique government commission of economic and technical collaboration concluded at Maputo.

On the occasion, an agreement of economic and technical long-term cooperation was signed, just as an agreement on cooperation in granting technical assistance, a trade agreement and a cooperation agreement in education, science and culture, as also an agreement on fishing.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU181820Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Brig Gen Soesiderto, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to our country.

Upon presenting his credentials, the ambassador extended warm and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of President of the Republic of Indonesia General Suharto, as well as wishes for his personal health and happiness and for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity.

In his speech delivered on this occasion, the ambassador expressed satisfaction with the current stage of Romanian-Indonesian relations, and stressed that they reflect the common desire to develop bilateral ties on the basis of mutual respect and advantage and noninterference in domestic affairs. The speaker also referred to Indonesia's foreign policy aimed at attaining a new international order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. In conclusion the ambassador expressed his determination to contribute to expanding relations between the two countries.

Upon receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended best wishes for personal health and happiness to President Suharto, as well as wishes for new and ever greater successes in the activities of the friendly Indonesian people. In his reply, the Romanian chief of state emphasized the intensive foreign activity carried out by Romania to insure broad international cooperation and collaboration and stressed that the only principles capable of guaranteeing peace and cooperation in the world are full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force or the threat of force and observance of each people's right to be masters of its national riches and destiny. Stating that Romanian-Indonesian cooperation is also developing on the basis of these principles, the speaker pointed to the existing opportunities to expand and diversify cooperation between the two countries to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of peace and understanding. The speaker also expressed the desire to attain fruitful cooperation between Romania and Indonesia on the international plane, too, in order to solve the problems facing mankind. In conclusion the Romanian president assured the ambassador of his full support in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR

AU181530Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the farewell visit of Cypriot Ambassador to Bucharest Nikolaos Kranidhiotis, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN GABON--Libreville, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania led by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the RCP, member of the State Council, met Paul Indjendset Gondjout, president of the Gabonese National Assembly, the chairman of the Gabonese-Romanian friendship parliamentary group, and other officials. The delegation had an interview with Martin Bongo, member of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party, secretary of the CC of the GDP in charge of foreign relations, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, chairman of Gabon of the joint Gabonese-Romanian commission of economic and technical cooperation. The Romanian parliamentarians also met Barthélemy Beotisa, member of the Political Bureau of the GDP, vice-chairman of the Libreville Municipal Council, deputy mayor-general of the capital city. During the talks, stress was laid on the special importance of implementing the top-level decisions on intensifying the friendly collaboration between the two countries in all fields of activity. The contribution of the Romanian and Gabonese parliaments to expanding bilateral relations was also highlighted. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0824 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU]

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Talks With Tito Reported

LD172112Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, continued their talks at the White Palace at Dedinje. They were later joined by their associates.

During today's talks at the highest level, a thorough exchange of views continued on topical international questions and questions related to the international workers movement and to further promoting bilateral cooperation. The talks also concerned the situation in the Middle East and southern Africa, as well as the firm support which Yugoslavia and Romania are extending to the liberation movements.

There was also talk about the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and the European partners. Presidents Tito and Ceausescu also exchanged views on international economic relations. During the conversation concerning cooperation with neighboring countries, President Tito emphasized Yugoslavia's constant willingness to develop relations and all-round neighborly cooperation with all neighboring countries.

During the talks, President Tito informed his guest about the LCY activities connected with the conclusions adopted at the 11th congress.

Following an exhaustive exchange of views on international questions, the two presidents devoted particular attention to bilateral relations. In this context, the two premiers, Veselin Djuranovic and Manea Manescu, reported to Presidents Tito and Ceausescu on their talks. They stressed that they had carried out a broad exchange of views on Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation and they emphasized the significance of intensifying efforts to increase commodity trade and promote total economic cooperation. They also stressed that a series of concrete recommendations and measures had been proposed: These would enable cooperation to be strengthened and were designed to stimulate a joint approach in third markets. The two premiers also stressed that it was necessary to get down to working out the bases of long-term economic cooperation which, according to both sides' conviction would strengthen the stability of economic relations as a whole.

Presidents Tito and Ceausescu were also informed that the first meeting of the newly-formed committee for economic cooperation, led by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, had taken place during the morning. The mutual assessment was that the talks on economic cooperation had been very substantial and that they would permit a more rapid and efficient promotion of economic cooperation.

Foreign Ministers Josip Vrhovec and Stefan Andrei informed Presidents Tito and Ceausescu about their separate talks, during which current international issues were discussed.

In the course of the Yugoslav-Romanian summit talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with the talks, which both sides judged to be fruitful and which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere. In the assessment of Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, these talks will contribute to the further successful development of friendly cooperation between the two countries and parties.

In his report, President Tito stressed that the talks had confirmed the close identity of the two countries' positions on the questions discussed.

President Ceausescu invited President Tito to visit Romania and this invitation was accepted with pleasure. Following the talks, President Tito arranged a luncheon in the White Palace in honor of his guest. Their advisers were also present at the luncheon.

Joint Communiqué Released

LD171655Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

["Joint Communiqué (Full Text)"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR] and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], paid a friendly visit to the SFRY on 16-17 November 1978 at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY.

Warm hospitality was extended to the distinguished guest as well as to those accompanying him, which was an expression of the close relations of friendship and mutual respect existing between the two neighboring socialist countries, between the LCY and the RCP.

During the visit, Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president, handed the RCP secretary general and SRR president the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor in connection with his 60th birthday and the 45th anniversary of his revolutionary activity.

Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SRR president, held extensive talks on relations and cooperation between the two friendly neighboring socialist countries and between the LCY and the RCP, on the international situation and on topical issues regarding the workers and communist movement. The two presidents informed one another of the chief directions in the two countries' internal development and of LCY and RCP activities.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Tifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to the SRR; and others.

The following took part in the talks on the Romanian side: Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and chef de cabinet to the RCP secretary general and SRR president; Constantin Mitea, RCP Central Committee member and chief editor of the paper SCINTEIA; Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

The meeting and talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual respect and full understanding.

The leaders of the two states and parties confirmed with satisfaction the topical value and significance of the principles and goals contained in the joint statement signed in Belgrade in September 1976, for the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations, as well as in the communique on the talks held in Drobeta-Turnu Severin in December 1977. Representing a lasting and irreplaceable basis for development of bilateral relations and cooperation is the mutual respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs in the spirit of solidarity and mutual respect, mutual respect for each country's path of building socialism and the specific features of their international position.

It is on these principles, which practice confirms as correct, that the SFRY and the SRR are developing their relations with both socialist and all other countries in the world.

Both sides stressed the great significance which meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu have for the successful development of friendly relations between the two countries and parties.

Presidents Tito and Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that in the period since their last meeting in Drobeta-Turnu Severin on 3-4 December 1977, friendly relations between the two countries and parties have developed comprehensively and that a high degree of cooperation, mutual understanding and trust has been reached.

Josip Broz Tito, LDY president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, stressed with satisfaction the fruitful development of LCY-RCP relations and cooperation, as well as those between other sociopolitical organizations in the two countries, and they expressed their readiness to continue to expand and consolidate this cooperation. By proceeding from the positive experiences so far, they stressed the significance and the need to continue the meaningful and open exchange of views between the LCY and the RCP on the paths and practice of socialist development, the communist, workers and the progressive movement in general, and on all significant issues of the struggle for socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Both sides expressed their readiness to intensify contacts and cooperation between representatives of parliaments, the governments, the republics, the provinces, districts, towns, work organizations and citizens.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu paid particular attention to implementation of the agreement on development of goods exchange and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. They expressed great appreciation of the work on the Djerdap-II hydroelectrical system, which began during their meeting in December 1977, as well as of the commitment and cooperation between Yugoslav and Romanian construction workers on this significant economic project, which is being carried out by joint efforts of the two neighboring and friendly countries.

The two sides stressed the need for closer cooperation between ministerial departments and economic organizations with the aim of more speedily resolving current issues of economic cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, the power industry, the petrochemical industry, the extraction and food industry, agriculture and in other spheres.

At the same time, it was pointed out that there was mutual interest in as well as real possibilities for further promoting economic cooperation by taking long-term measures in production cooperation, more extensive joint investments, cooperation on third markets, expansion of scientific-technical cooperation and others. In this context, the special significance of the activity of the mixed committee for economic cooperation in the successful development of Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations generally was pointed out.

There was reference to the significant results achieved in cooperation in culture, science, education, information and tourism, as well as to existing possibilities for their further advancement.

Attitudes expressed in the joint statement of September 1976 about the positive role of nationalities in developing cooperation and friendship between the two countries' peoples were confirmed.

Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, again on this occasion, confirmed their readiness to make further efforts aimed at promoting comprehensive bilateral cooperation, in the conviction that developing Yugoslav-Romanian relations is not merely in the basic interests of the two countries' peoples, but represents a major contribution to affirming democratic principles in international relations, to relaxation of tension, to consolidating equitable cooperation and security in Europe and the world, and to the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism. Once again the high degree of identity of views on international relations, which had been discussed, was noted.

The two presidents stressed that the present international situation is marked by the growing struggle of the peoples and countries for peace, for affirmation of detente as a universal process, for active peaceful coexistence, for democratization of international political and economic relations and for the development of equitable cooperation. The aspirations and interests of peoples and states for free and independent development, for relations of equality and mutual respect and against all forms of domination, pressures and interference in other countries' internal affairs are strengthening.

At the same time, negative tendencies causing serious concern were also pointed out. Exacerbation of contradictions in international life and serious difficulties in the process of detente, strengthening of tendencies of foreign interference, creation of spheres of influence--particularly in Africa--the arms race and the emergence of new types of mass destruction weapons, the policy of force in various forms, hotbeds of crises and the opening of new conflicts--all this creates numerous dangers and threats to peace and security.

In expressing their concern about these negative phenomena in international life, the two presidents believe it is necessary that all peoples, all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces, should make continuous efforts in struggle for peace, security and detente and should propose new initiatives to resolve topical international problems.

In discussing the situation in Europe, in light of the decisions of the Belgrade meeting and the readiness expressed by countries that participated in the conference on European security and cooperation to insure continuity in the process of detente, the two presidents stressed the need for active work to ensure consistent and integral implementation of the principles and attitudes contained in the Helsinki Final Act. They believe that bilateral and multilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations among all countries that were signatories of the act should be intensified. The two presidents again stressed the importance of military measures for security as an integral part of the conference on European security and cooperation and without which the process of European cooperation, relaxation and security cannot be imagined. They come out in favor of detailed preparations for the meeting in Madrid in 1980, so that concrete measures and decisions to continue and deepen the entire process of European security and cooperation can be adopted at the meeting.

In advocating the development of comprehensive neighborly relations in the Balkans, both sides also stressed on this occasion their resolve to continue work on promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all Balkan countries, which represents a direct contribution to the promotion of all-European cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Development of this cooperation on equitable foundations, along with full respect for independence, territorial integrity and independent development of all, will also contribute to consolidating stability and peace in the Balkan region.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu believe that the problems of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, continue to represent one of the most important questions facing mankind, and that without solving these problems it will not be possible to insure peace, security and stable development of international relations. They stress that the ultimate aim in this process is general and complete disarmament under efficient international control. They stress the significance of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the adoption of the final document by consensus, as well as the need for its consistent application without delay. At the same time, both sides stressed the need for the speediest possible implementation of concrete measures to halt the arms race and the production of new weapons, both nuclear and traditional, and to reduce military expenditures. They also emphasized the significance of insuring the fundamental role of the United Nations in the disarmament process.

The two sides stressed the growing contribution of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and democratization of international political and economic relations, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of domination, and pointed out the constructive and significant role these countries play in resolving key international issues. The results of the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in Belgrade, which confirmed the basic principles and orientation of the nonaligned movement as well as the active role of nonaligned countries in international life, were given a positive assessment.

The two sides expressed their concern about the unsatisfactory results in liquidating underdevelopment, in implementing the decisions of the sixth and seventh UNGA sessions on establishing a new international economic order. They will continue to work for just and equitable international economic relations. The two sides believe that existing difficulties in world economy and in international economic relations can be overcome only with the equitable participation of all countries in the process of resolving these difficulties.

In assessing that the United Nations is the most appropriate forum for finding adequate solutions in this respect, the two sides stressed the need for the best possible preparations for the special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980, to be devoted to establishing a new international economic order. They will make every effort to see that the next session adopts--when working out the goals for the next decade of development and in preparing for the special session--relevant measures to resolve pressing international economic problems in the interest of the entire international community.

In discussing the Middle East situation, which continues to be complex, the two presidents again expressed their conviction that establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region can be achieved only through Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and recognition of legitimate national rights to the Palestine people, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Such a solution should be based on recognition of the interests of all parties to the conflict, as well as the right of all the region's countries and peoples to independent and secure development. The two presidents underline the significance of cooperation among all Arab countries and of their efforts to overcome mutual disagreements and create solidarity in seeking a just solution to the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

In this connection, they support efforts aimed at a peaceful comprehensive and lasting solution to the crisis through negotiations in which all interested parties, including the PLO as the generally recognized representative of the Palestinian people, should participate. Again on this occasion the need was stressed for full UN support and participation in these efforts. The two sides stressed that it was necessary to take measures without delay to solve the Cyprus problem by negotiations between representatives of the two Cypriot communities, in line with UN resolutions, and on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides extend decisive support to the liberation movements in southern Africa as well as to the efforts of the OAU and of the African countries themselves at overcoming existing difficulties and mutual disputes through direct negotiations by interested parties without outside interference and pressures. They noted with great concern the further exacerbation of the southern African situation, and they resolutely condemned attempts by racist, colonial and imperialist forces to thwart, through various maneuvers and armed actions, the efforts made by African, nonaligned and other countries to establish the independence of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples, and to liquidate apartheid in southern Africa. It was noted that outside pressures and attempts to impose foreign neocolonialist solutions cause the serious danger of a broader conflict in that region, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace.

The two sides condemned attempts by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to prevent achievement of genuine independence by the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their only legitimate representative, and they expressed the need for the speediest possible implementation of the UN decisions of Namibia. The president of the SFRY and the president of Romania again stressed their support for the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at peaceful, independent and democratic unification of the country without foreign interference.

Yugoslavia and Romania attach special significance to the UN Organization as the most adequate forum for active participation by all countries in resolving international problems, and they favor continuously strengthening the UN's role, perfecting and democratizing its activity, and adapting the United Nations and the UN Charter to today's realities.

Josip Broz Tito, LCY president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, noted that many communist and workers parties were strengthening their positions, searching for adequate solutions and paths of social development, and creating their own program orientations in accordance with their countries' concrete conditions and the demands of the contemporary revolutionary struggle, and that they were becoming an ever more significant factor in national and international life. The necessity of further strengthening democratic relations among all progressive parties and movements was stressed; this was also necessary in the struggle to solve key international problems, such as building a new international economic order, disarmament, establishing a policy to exclude force and the threat of force and to insure peace, security and progress for the peoples. The two parties' leaders stressed that the principles of independence and equality, the responsibility of each party and movement before its own workingclass and people, and noninterference in internal affairs were the only lasting basis for relations among all communist, workers, socialist, and social democratic parties, as well as liberation movements and all other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world.

In this respect, they reaffirmed the great significance of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties. The two parties' leaders underlined the need for constant development of principled dialog, of an exchange of views between communist and workers' parties and all progressive forces in a constructive way, without fixing labels to or attacking each other. This would lead to enriching revolutionary theory and practice, to strengthening their cooperation and solidarity in the struggle for equitable international relations, peace, progress and socialism in the world.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their particular satisfaction with the talks and the fruitful results of the visit, as well as the conviction that this represented a fresh contribution to continued strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties in the joint interest of the SFRY and Romanian peoples, and of peace and international cooperation. Nicolae Ceausescu, SRR president and RCP secretary general invited Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president to make a friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Djuranovic-Manescu Talks Noted

LD171434Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Continuing their talks today, Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, and Manea Manescu, chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, and their associates examined possibilities for achievement of the agreed-upon volume of trade by the end of this year, and agreed on the need to determine next year's volume of trade and on contacts between responsible organs and organizations to arrive at an agreement on long-term bilateral cooperation. The Yugoslav side emphasized the need for additional mutual efforts to give greater encouragement to an increase in trade exchange, with special emphasis on the importance of participation in industrial cooperation, which alone can insure the stability and permanence of economic cooperation, in which both sides are interested and for which favorable possibilities exist. They especially emphasized the importance of and need for more intensive direct contacts between the countries' economic organizations; in order to have a better grasp of the real possibilities for further developing cooperation. Both sides expressed the readiness, within the framework of real possibilities, to bear in mind the need for a better balance of trade between the two countries and for avoiding deficits as a permanent trend and phenomenon which could become a limiting factor. The meeting and talks between the two premiers within the framework of the visit by President Ceausescu to Yugoslavia have been mutually assessed as very positive for further consolidating and promoting comprehensive SFRY-Romanian cooperation. It was agreed to continue the practice of maintaining regular working contacts and exchanging views at this and other levels.

Ceausescu Departs

LD171416Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Yugoslavia from Surcin Airport at 1500 today. President Ceausescu was in Yugoslavia on a 2-day friendly visit at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president.

Sundic on Talks, Communique

LD181845Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique encompasses virtually all questions and problems of interest to the two neighboring countries and to the world as a whole. Starting with the statement that Yugoslavia and Romania cooperate closely in many areas and that both countries unreservedly accept and apply the principles of equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the communique on the Tito-Ceausescu talks contains nothing unacceptable to other countries and parties if they accept, of course, the principles on which Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is based. This cooperation requires neither obligatory agreement on all questions under discussion, identical paths to socialism nor identity of their international positions. Not one of these three things can replace the sovereign right of every country to independently decide its own paths of internal development and foreign policy. Lasting and stable cooperation between countries of different or similar social systems can be implemented only under conditions of full independence and equality in every respect.

Struggle for peace and equal international cooperation implies renunciation of the use of force, the threat to use force and interference under any pretext whatever. Any denial of the right to independence and autonomous internal development represents a threat to peace. Conscious of this, Yugoslavia and Romania are investing constant efforts proceeding, in doing so, from their own experience, that is to say, developing and promoting equal cooperation with all countries, making absolutely sure not to offer anyone anything that they themselves are not prepared to accept.

The good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the LCY and the RCP are of exceptional importance for overall development in Europe and for relations and cooperation among communist and workers parties. They can, in fact, be a signpost for a consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and of the final document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, as well as an encouragement to further development and promotion of cooperation on equal foundations.

For over 3 decades, Europe has lived in a relatively stable peace. At the same time however, Europe is the biggest arsenal of the most destructive weapons and the biggest military training ground. This is why the question is often posed: How long can Europe, under these conditions, have lasting peace and is the balance of strength and fear sufficient to permanently prevent the outbreak of a new war? When, in his well-known speech at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Neretva river battle, President Tito said that Hitler was the last madman in the world, he was obviously thinking of the danger of a possible misuse of the weapons with which the world, especially Europe, is saturated. The danger is all the greater when we recognize that not a single significant step has been made in disarmament either in Europe or the world since the end of the war. Even worse, there are, at the moment, no prospects for progress in this respect, because it is not European countries but military blocs, the leading bloc powers, which decide about the problem of disarmament. This situation calls for intensified efforts, especially for good will on the part of those who hold destructive weapons to approach the disarmament problem in the right way. To nurture trust among countries is the basic condition necessary to break the deadlock and to insure that these weapons and strength are not used to change social systems according to foreign instructions or to expand influence beyond one's national borders. We are stressing this because such tendencies are still very much present in international life. The importance of the Yugoslav-Romanian communique on the Tito-Ceausescu talks lies in the very fact that the two countries offer Europe and the world a way out of the vicious circle, a way leading to lasting and stable peace.

ROTAR, ROMANIA'S TROFIN DISCUSS TRADE EXCHANGES

LD180026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Metod Rotar, Federal Executive Council member, and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Virgil Trofin, Romanian prime minister, held talks today in their capacities as chairmen of the national sections of the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian committee for economic cooperation.

The talks referred to the achieved level of overall economic cooperation, especially trade exchange. Concrete questions of current cooperation, as well as those which represent new possibilities and long-term requirements of the two economies were also examined.

There is an identity of views regarding these fields of long-term cooperation, as well as regarding the approach to questions of industrial cooperation. These fields are machine building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, energy, electrical engineering, agro-industry and others. Some of these fields of cooperation also coincide with a number of products which have become traditional in mutual trade exchange. It was agreed that many of the discussed questions would be resolved this year, by the trading lists for next year and by the long-term agreement for the next 5-year period--after 1980--which is already being prepared. Preparations are also ongoing for a still longer period of cooperation.

FRG ALLEGED TERRORISTS WILL NOT BE EXTRADITED

LD171438Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In accordance with article 525, paragraph one, provisions one to seven, of the law on criminal procedure of the SFRY, the Belgrade District Court, due to insufficient evidence, decided to reject the request by the federal minister of justice of the Federal Republic of Germany to extradite accused German citizens Rolf Klemens Wagner, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Peter Boock and Sieglinde Hofmann, as the legal requirements for extradition have not been fulfilled. This decision was officially considered in accordance with article 530, paragraph one, of the law on criminal procedure by the Supreme Court of Serbia which, after hearing the public prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, found that the decision was correct and in accordance with the law. It therefore confirmed it. Thus, the said decision of the Belgrade District Court has become legally effective. With the decision becoming effective, said persons have been denied further stay in our country as personae non grata.

TERRORIST MURDER OF SFRY VISITOR IN FRG REPORTED

LD172252Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov, TANJUG--Radomir Gazija, Yugoslav, a worker at the Svjetlost publishing enterprise, was murdered in Konstanz, Federal Republic of Germany (Baden Wurtemberg Province), on November 11, during a visit to his brother working in the Federal Republic.

Gazija, 35 years old, was killed by Ivan Andabak and two other terrorists of the Fascist-terrorist underground, the West German police report. Andabak, who had already been convicted in the Federal Republic for terrorist acts, and one of his accomplices are still in flight, while the other is under arrest. Indications are that the two fugitives are hiding with fascist-terrorist emigrants living in the Federal Republic.

This is a new terrorist act following many others committed against Yugoslavs working in the Federal Republic, reported in the West German press on several occasions. The authorities' tolerant attitude towards these most extreme forms of terrorism has caused concern and justified indignation among Yugoslavs living in the Federal Republic, and also in the public at large.

Continued Anti-SFRY Terrorism Noted

LD172254Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov, TANJUG--The assassination of Yugoslav citizen Gazija, an employee of a Yugoslav publishing enterprise, is the latest in a series of crimes which terrorist emigrant bands, with tolerance of West German authorities, have been for years perpetrating against Yugoslavia and its citizens, especially against diplomats and workers temporarily employed abroad. That list is very long (more than 30 big terrorist provocations during the last few years) but it is grave too. So early this year it brought about also a formal demand of the Yugoslav Government for the extradition of eight terrorists-fascists from the Yugoslav emigration, arrested in the Federal Republic of Germany. Statements of the Bonn government, and especially its demands for "a united international action" for the suppression of terrorism, gave hope to the Yugoslav public that the culprits will be extradited, the more so as complete documentation and data about misdeeds of the arrested offenders were forwarded to German courts. In spite of these expectations, the opposite has happened. Competent German courts accepted the documents and the validity of the indictment but the supreme court nevertheless rejected the extradition. Criminal Bilandzic, the head of the emigrant terrorist group with branches throughout Western Europe, thus avoided to face justice and is now again free in West Germany. His groups are responsible also for the latest anti-Yugoslav provocation which cost Radomir Gazija his life.

The Belgrade BORBA and the Zagreb VJESNIK come out with noteworthy commentaries on this incomprehensible act of tolerance shown by authorities in the Federal Republic when terrorists are in question. "The Bonn government (and its mass media) is very much interested and agile to mobilize world public opinion and support for preventing terrorism that hits German nationals and the territory of Germany. However, it is very much tolerant and its officers play "hide and seek" when terrorist groups of emigres used the Federal Republic's territory as a "range" for their actions against other states and other peoples".

"On its part, Yugoslavia will consistently work for the preservation of good relations with all countries, and with the Federal Republic of Germany as well", both BORBA and VJESNIK note in their commentaries.

"This is not to be doubted at all", the Belgrade daily writes, concluding that all criminals, be they war criminals or members of terrorist gangs whose guilt is proved without any doubt, ought to be brought to court and tried for their crimes in full.

MARKOVIC PREPARES TO LEAD DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

Sees Tito

LD181331Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov, TANJUG--President Tito has received President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic. Markovic heads a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation leaving here Monday on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Hungary.

Leaves for Hungary

LD201016Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the SFRY Assembly led by Dragoslav Markovic left Belgrade last night for a 5-day unofficial visit to Hungary, at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

STOJAN ANDOV RETURNS FROM EEC TALKS IN PARIS

AU181925Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] This evening, Stojan Andov, Federal Executive Council member, returned to Belgrade from Paris, where he had talks with official French representatives on questions relating to negotiations on a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC as well as on Yugoslav-French economic relations.

Stojan Andov states that he had talks with his French counterparts on developing bilateral cooperation and the difficulties appearing in this cooperation, as well as on ways to eliminate these difficulties. Special attention was paid in the talks to the new SFRY-EEC agreement, which is under negotiation. Stojan Andov said that he informed French officials about the Yugoslav positions on the new agreement, and on our country's expectations in this respect and what changes should occur in SFRY-EEC economic cooperation. Stojan Andov stressed that the French officials understood our arguments and that the talks were therefore useful.

UBIPARIP LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW COOPERATION SESSION

LD191740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Gojko Ubiparip, Federal Executive Council vice president and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet inter-governmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, left here for Moscow today. The Yugoslav delegation will participate in Moscow in the 16th regular session of the committee.

IKONIC COMMISSIONS LEG OF PIPELINE BRINGING USSR GAS

AU171930Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A ceremony has been held at Vodice near Ljubljana on the occasion of commissioning the western leg of the Yugoslav gas pipeline network by which gas will be imported from the Soviet Union for the requirements of Slovenia and Croatia. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Federal Executive Council, including Branislav Ikonic and Andrej Marino, representatives of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, delegations of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Austria and Hungary, and a large number of businessmen. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

At the ceremony, Branislav Ikonic stressed the importance of this part of the gas pipeline network, totalling about 600 km in length and having a capacity of 3.5 billion cubic meters of gas a year. He stated that the current SFRY social plan of economic development estimates an annual increase of primary energy use of 9 percent, comprising an 8.5 percent increase in oil and an increase of over 30 percent in natural gas.

He added that consumption of natural gas in our country should increase from 1.5 billion cubic meters in 1975 to about 6 billion cubic meters in 1980.

In this connection, construction of a gas pipeline system is envisaged, including main gas pipelines extending over 2,000 km. Ikonik pointed out the fact that in realizing the construction project of the western leg of our gas pipeline network, contributions were also made by the CSSR and Austria, through which territories the transport of Soviet gas runs, and he expressed his conviction that, in future, Yugoslavia will expand and advance cooperation with these countries in other important fields, as well.

Having referred to Yugoslavia's successful economic cooperation with over 130 countries and to the advancement of relations with nonaligned countries, whose debts are constantly increasing, Ikonik stressed the necessity of radically changing the existing system of international economic relations. He devoted part of his speech to the dynamic growth of the Yugoslav economy under stable conditions. He stressed that the policy of economic stabilization, given priority in the next year, can be successfully implemented on the basis of an accelerated development of self-managing relations, a fuller application of self-managing planning, a more successful functioning of the delegate system, a more consistent implementation on self-managing agreements and social accords and a strengthening of responsibility for implementation of their duties by all those who have powers and make decisions.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION, ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU171800Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 November--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today to discuss topical social questions and the Federal Conference's programmatic orientation. Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, submitted a report on these problems, while the 17 participants in the discussion supported the assessments and positions set forth in the report and made proposals and suggestions that will be useful for the Socialist Alliance's further work. Delegates verified the changes in composition of the Federal Conference Presidium and adopted a document on setting up and the manner of work of the organs and the Federal Conference.

Marin Cetinic, Risto Dzunov and Kolj Siroka were elected vice presidents of the Federal Conference, while Istvan Rajcan was elected secretary. The new president of the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia is Vjera Kovacevic.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD180036Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Promotion of all aspects of cooperation with the nonaligned and other developing countries represents an essential component of Yugoslav foreign policy, an economic necessity for the country as a whole, and is in the direct interest of the economic field and others in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is therefore necessary that all social forces in the republic exert maximum effort to more effectively exploit possibilities of expanding this cooperation.

This is one of the basic stances of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia expressed at today's session, which also considered Serbia's obligations to further implement conclusions contained in the documents of the fifth conference of the non-aligned countries in Colombo.

The Presidency also discussed implementation of tasks of the organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as regards planning and coordinating international visits and cooperation with foreign partners. The agenda also included a report on Serbian participation in SFRY-Austrian cooperation.

Among other things, the Presidency particularly stressed the need for both long- and short-term planning of economic cooperation with nonaligned and other developing countries, in the context of which one must also bear in mind those countries' development plans.

Organizations of associated labor should be further encouraged in such cooperation and, at the same time, comprehensive efforts should be made to continually increase the level of organizational standards of associated labor for coordinated actions on the markets of developing countries, on the basis of a speedier linking and on the basis of self-management of all economic subjects in Yugoslavia and Serbia. It is of exceptional significance to create higher forms of economic cooperation with developing countries, such as production cooperation, joint investments, founding of mixed enterprises, and joint action on third markets, as well as to increase the transfer of technology to nonaligned and other developing countries.

As noted at the presidency session, the process of socialization and democratization of foreign policy and of international cooperation has contributed powerfully to increasing the number of subjects in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which participates in all spheres of international cooperation. Broad LC political action for higher organizational standards on the basis of self-management and for the efficient and responsible implementation of all social obligations and tasks has also exerted influence on strengthening social responsibility for the organized implementation of cooperation with other countries, in line with the principles and goals of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy. The Presidency also stressed that political orientation toward better organization and coordinated activity with other countries demands a lasting and even more organized commitment by all social factors in the republic.

TU CONGRESS COMMISSION TO DISCUSS YUGOSLAV WORKERS ABROAD

AU192000Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 78 AU

[Dusan Markovic commentary]

[Text] A special commission that will concern itself with the problems of our citizens who are temporarily staying and working abroad will certainly be one of the innovations at the coming congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. In addition to representatives of organizations and institutions that concern themselves with these problems in our country, 50 guests from abroad--as is envisaged, 43 Yugoslav workers employed by foreign employers and 7 workers working for detached units of our work organizations operating abroad--will participate in the work of this commission. Here is a talk about this by Dusan Markovic:

It can justifiably be expected that the discussion in this congress commission will deal with the status and position of our workers in foreign countries and probably even more with preparations for their return home. In this connection, concern for solving the problems of the increasingly more numerous second generation of Yugoslavs will certainly be strongly expressed. For this reason, it is certain that promotion of equal rights and social protection for our citizens and efforts for more consistent respect for the provisions of broader international and bilateral agreements regulating these problems will be greatly discussed.

Likewise, a firmer link with the homeland, as one of the conditions for preserving national identity and for opposing assimilation, enemy and other pressures, will certainly receive attention from the guests at the congress. Practice has demonstrated that the employees' broad organization in clubs and associations and the nurturing of cooperation with communes, work organizations, cultural artistic and sports societies in this country represents a very sound barrier against all negative influences in foreign circles. For this reason, it would be worthwhile to assist clubs and other forms of our workers' organizations even more from Yugoslavia and to make efforts to insure an even greater contribution from those states in which they are staying and working.

The interest of representatives of the Yugoslav clubs will certainly also be directed at promoting the education and upbringing of our children and youths abroad, for although much has been done lately in this respect, there is still a large number of Yugoslav boys and girls who do not acquire sufficient knowledge to continue schooling at home or to enter professional life.

A similar problem exists regarding employment of adults, particularly regarding coordination of their professional training with the needs of associated labor in this country; hence, their great interest in possibilities for obtaining employment and for starting work in Yugoslavia. Both jobs in the social sector of the economy, particularly in small economy, and the provision of work through the use of the savings of the future returnees in various services and other activities are involved. All this, naturally, implies that they should be more completely informed about implementation of the policy concerning their gradual return being carried out by the organizations of associated labor and communes, as well as about all news from home and our views on international developments.

BRIEFS

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES--Dr Nikola Babic, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for History of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, died in a road crash between Han Pijesak and Sokolac this afternoon. [Belgrade Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU]

SFRY-DPRK TALKS--Belgrade--Talks were held in Belgrade today between Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions, who will lead his organization's delegation to the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. On this occasion, Spiljak and Kim Pong-chu informed each other on the work of trade unions in Yugoslavia and the DPRK and (?discussed) agreements on future cooperation. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD]

SOVIET NAVAL ACADEMY DELEGATION--Split--A delegation of the Soviet Marshal of the Soviet Union, A.A. Grechko naval academy, led by Adm V.S. Sysoyev, arrived in Split on a visit to the Yugoslav Navy. Today, Admiral Sysoyev visited the headquarters of the naval district where he was received by Rear Adm Sveto Letica. During its visit, the delegation of the Soviet naval academy will tour the headquarters and some units and institutions of the military district, as well as the cultural and historic monuments in Split, Makarska and Podgore. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD]